PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,249—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND OF Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5287	T. Leigh	18th May
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7495	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7495	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

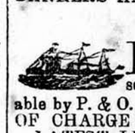
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
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SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
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OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
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Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
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RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.
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BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
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SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE. MARASCHINO DE ZARA. FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.

CREME DE NOYAN MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle. KIRSCHENWASSER. KUMEL. ANNISETTE. SWIDISH WINE.

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DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA, Attorneys for JAGJIWAN RAISEY.

Sole Proprietor of the Firm of RAISEY RAJA and Co.

Bombay, the 14th day of May, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of SONI POONJA LAKHMAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI VALI SAMAT, wife of SONI VASRAM POONJA, Executrix appointed by the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of PROBATE.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

C. W. D'GAMA, The 14th day of May, 1901. Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8

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PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Omrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

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ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35, Thin Texture. Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

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MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS in shaded colours, all new Novelties. Choicest Assortment at prices beyond Competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HOW TO KEEP COOL—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-0 doz.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED a FAST-HANDED and correct COPYIST for a firm of Solicitors. Good-hand-writing indispensable. Apply to "A" care of this paper.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER of experience. Engagement for a year certain. Apply with copies only of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) stating salary required, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

BOOT MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO EUROPEAN OVERSEERS, for a large Wholesale Factory in the North West Provinces. Only men with home experience need apply. Full particulars to "XYZ," care of this paper.

LIVING PICTURES.—The Kinora enables you at Rs. 60 to enjoy at home moving Pictures. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

TO LET, the well-known LANOWLI HOTEL, well furnished, centrally situated, and airy, is TO BE LET, from 1st of July. Apply sharp to "P" care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Elton Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MEHWAN and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVAR, M. E. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEPHENA UKIT and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Life Policies advertised to take place to-morrow is POSTPONED until further intimation.

THE SALE of bungalow called "Purble House," at Matheran, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst.

THE SALE of 250 Boxes Kerosine Oil advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF HANDSOME BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th and Friday, the 17th inst. at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, on account of the concerned—

A large invoice of superior bentwood furniture such as arm and without arm light chairs of various description, office and rocking chairs, piano chairs, marble top side and and square tables and teapoys, etc., English made gas furniture such as wall cabinets and brakets, pier glasses, wall pier tables, teapoys, etc., also a collection of fine terra cotta and majolica centre pieces, table ornaments, best figures, etc. leather and plush goods such as portmanteau, dressing bags with fitting, timepieces, and clocks, bestplated ware, gardeniers with flower pots, suitable for gardens, Austrian safes, lady's and gent's bicycle, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Balmae Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormarsjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 89 and Register No. 34, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 39, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvalio, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at south side, Grant Road Bridge, near Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's bungalow, the surplus stock of Messrs. John Carr and Co. (Carriages-builders) changing premises, consisting of several elegant open and closed carriages, tyre rubber of sizes and channels, tyre steel, wheels, shafts, lamps, ribbons, laces, leathers for hoods and linings, paints, oils, varnishes, tin drums, paint pots, iron and brass fitting, timber, old tools, rubbish, iron and wood, wooden parts, &c, &c.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured pice-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram in good order.
1 Gray Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony " and saddle.
1 Go a roomy victoria nearly new with handsome stylish waler mare, 15 hands, 7 years, perfectly quiet and reliable and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable piece of land suitable for building bungalow on the foreshore at Versawa.

On SUNDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned,—A large piece of land at Versawa foreshore admeasuring about 2,500 sq. yds. best situation, open on all four sides, suitable for a large bungalow in front of Mr. Dinshaw Talati's bungalow.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Matarpakhri, Lane Abawady No. 1 Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, tea plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., table and hanging lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. BURY, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction unless the same is previously sold by private contract, the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1317-1318 and 1818 A, and which said piece is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the northwest by land of Babajee Angria or Nanoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road; and.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,293 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker Crishna Govind and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 29th day of August, 1883 and made between Nusserwjanee Arde-ir Hormu-jee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 29½ together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and tuning-which are upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 15th, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &C.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, this day WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES; SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS BOATS, &C., &C.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisities, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails canvan cutting old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and beaches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron pipe, paints, insulated ware, rope and iron miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.

Under instructions from the administrator of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Hasen Hyderali Messrs. MENESSE and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY the 8th day of June, 1901 the undermentioned property by virtue of power of sale vested in the mortgagee under a deed of mortgage dated the 26th day of March, 1883.

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house standing there on situate at Temker Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 66 6 9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3-24 and assessed by the collector of assessment under Ward No. 141 and street Nos. 26 and 28 and bounded on the east by the said Temker Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the property of Rustin Davidjee and on the south by the property of Hayat Beeni and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale ap ly to Messrs. Sharao and Minoocher, mortgagee's attorneys at their office No. 23 Forbes Street or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 14th May, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co.

BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO., 170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medica. Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose gene rally sufficient

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half-year ending 31st December, 1900, at Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of May, 1901, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 14th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant R. A. CARPENTER, 7th Bombay Pioneers, who died on the 3rd day of May, 1901, are requested to submit them to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which the accounts will be closed.

D. BAKER, Major,
2nd Grenadiers, Marine Lines, Bombay,
President Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment.

10th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to

THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to

Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further. Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt,
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGUN.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£94 3-16 = plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....101 1-2 = 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....108 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....03 1-4 do.
Bar Silver in London.....27 7-16 = plus 1-8
,, New York .....595-8 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.....25.15 = —1-2
Do New York .....4.88 1-2 = plus 1-2
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent unchanged
Do Short London Bills...3 3-4 do do.
Do Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 do do.

MAY 13.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 7,000 balas. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales Surats nil. Imports 12,000. Spot 4 4 12-32—2-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,200 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do. Continent	24,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	5 1-16—1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	7·24—6
Do Do Dec.	6·98—4

LONDON, MAY 13.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 46 3-4 unchanged.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 44s. 3d.
Tone dull.
Rapeseed Brown 38 3-4 6d. May June.
Tone dull.
Linseed 54 unchanged.

The following goods arrived in Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday the 13th May.

Cotton	15,486 bales.
Wheat	11,259 cwts.
Linseed	33,293 ,,
Rapeseed	55,419 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,257 ,,
Poppyseed	11,582 ,,
Groundnuts	93 ,,
Castorseed	16,970 ,,
Rice	3,762 ,,
Myrabolams	6,242 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at yesterday's rates. The volume of business reported is on a very small scale. Bills are offered to a small extent at 1s. 4 3-16d. but Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 7-32d. for the Mail. Towards the close bills could be placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for next mail. The enquiry for Bank papers is very limited. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, 2Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Forward	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs	170 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	145 1-2
Shanghai ,,	197 1-2
Japan ,,	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 for cash and Rs. 95 3-16, for the account and after touching Rs. 95 5-16 forward it has again declined to Rs. 95 1-8 owing to the absence of buyers.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with some transactions having passed as under :—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	at 1,230
Davids	at 202 1-2
Petits	at 1,670
Indian Press	at 152 1-2
Mofussil Press	at 414 1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	at 452 1-2

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet. A small lot has been booked for Hamburg at 14 s. and relets are offering for May at 13s. 9d Dunkirk and 13s. 6d Antwerp without finding buyers. Owing to produce prices having risen considerably above the parity of home rates fresh business had become utterly impossible. We hear that cancellings of sales in Europe is now taking place, and this, if correct, will bring out more relets.

PIECE GOODS.

The position in this market is practically unaltered. For white goods prices are a shade easier as stocks have accumulated. Small purchases have been made for local consumption though the up-country demand is limited.

COTTON.

The market remains very quiet. Small purchases are reported for the local mills and for China, while Europe remains practically out of the market. Quotations are all unchanged. Sellers here show no disposition to reduce rates as up-country markets continue considerably above Bombay prices. For the Surat very little is doing—We quote :—

Good Bhownugger	Rs. 168 25th May.
Good Westerns	,, 193 do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The price is now Rs. 9-14 at which rate a small business is reported. The tone is quiet to-day.

RAPE SEED is quiet at Rs. 6-8 for Brown Cawnpore, with scarcely any purchasers reported. Yellow Cawnpore, is quoted Rs. 7 8 and Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14.

POPPYSEED opened quiet at Rs. 8-2 to Rs, 8-3 and firmed up again to Rs. 8-4.

CASTOR SEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

WHEAT is quiet at Rs. 4-10.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OUR Liverpool friend's market review of 25th ultimo :—"since our last, prices have on the whole, maintained a very steady tendency, and do not show much change " At the moment it almost seems as if the manipulators, who have lately been playing ducks and drakes with the market, were quiescent, and that therefore some of the many bull factors to which we have been drawing our friend's attention are having their day at last. Besides this sometime ago, many large straddlers were entered into between our market and New York, by selling summer months here, and buying in New York ; the difference has since narrowed considerably, and this week, many of the successful straddlers, have realized their handsome profits, which of course necessitated extensive covering in Liverpool, and gave considerable support to the market. "Manchester is decidedly better. There is more tone, and the greater steadiness of our market has brought out some large orders. There is a good enquiry from India, and the home trade is looking up. "The latter encouraging feature is due to the expiration of national mourning, and the favourable weather. People are apt to underestimate the importance of the home trade in cotton goods, and it may be interesting to know that about 20 per cent. of the raw cotton, consumed in this country, goes to clothe the inhabitants of these Islands. In fact, after India, the home trade is far and away the best customer of Manchester. There is no marked improvement to report from the Continent, but there is evidently a healthier undertone, as continental spinners are continuing to buy "all" heavily. "Most of our American friends comment favourably on the prospects of the very goods trade on their side. The New York Stock exchange has been frantically excited ; an almost unparalleled investment fever is raging in the States, which any moment might spread to cotton. And we know what Americans can do, once they have made up their mind to boom an article. In his monthly report, Elison says that at the end of this season the stocks in the ports and at the mills of the world will probably only exceed last year's in adequate figures by 135,000B. This may or may not prevent a repetition of last year's squeeze. The present crop is of such excellent staple, and the spinning qualities are of so high an order tha "t is very likely that some of the leading houses here will take up August and September dockets, and hold them for big prices, which might create a scarcity in September. Crop news is decidedly not favourable. Nearly everywhere cold weather is reported to have retarded germination, and in great many sections the young plant has been washed out by heavy rains. Yesterday's weekly Government Report states that replanting will be necessary in the middle section of the cotton belt, that stands are poor in Texas and Georgiana owing to early planting and frosts, and that in Tennessee, but 1-3 has been planted. We do not say that this will mean a curtailed yield ; the year is young yet ; but it will very likely mean a late crop, and in view of the slender supply, this might be a serious matter. If at the present moment we are witnessing the beginning of an upward movement, we feel inclined to believe that it will be a gradual and sustained one. There is nothing in the Bull features of the situation to cause any immediate grave alarm. The factors are such that they will grow in strength as the season wanes, and will, we believe, carry prices to a higher level. Already we see signs of our outside friends taking an interest in cotton, which for so long has been drooping for want of this very outside support."

Double options June-July 20 points
,, ,, July August 21 ,,
,, ,, August September 27 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 8-39m., 8-41a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-35a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Carnival, Oval, 9 p.m.

AUCTION SALE AT ANDHERI.—We are requested by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla to state that the hill was not bought by the mortgagees as was erroneously announced in our issue of Monday last.

ADDRESS TO MR. S. A. NATHAN.—Yesterday afternoon the employees of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills presented an address to Mr. S. A. Nathan who is about to proceed to Europe. The presentation took place in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpoogly.

MATUNGA LEPER HOME.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c:—Mr. G. S. Mankar, Barrister-at-law, a feast for the Hindoo inmates, and a silk flag and jewellery for the Hindoo temple. Mr. Haji Rahimtullah Haji Dawood, 200 oranges. Mr. J. P. Watson, Rs. 10-0-0. Messrs. Sha Duana Nagoo ; Ashoo Narsee ; Sha Damji Devsi ; and Sha Permanand Devsi, Sweets.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquiry, yesterday, into the death of Jalal Jafar, a carpenter, aged 55, and lately residing at old Gunnam Kella Road. On Sunday last the deceased was repairing the roof of a house near Thakordwar, when he accidentally fell on the road from a height of twenty feet. His left arm was broken, and he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Sloane charged Goolam Husain and sixteen other Mahomedans before Mr. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly. From the evidence it appeared that all the accused were labourers. On Sunday evening they held a Feast, when an altercation ensued between one of the party and a Hindu labourer, who happened to come there. The other accused went to the help of their co-religionists, and the mêlée as well as three other persons were attacked by the party. Two of the accused were mulcted in a fine of Rs. 15 each, while the rest were fined Rs. 5 each.

BOMBAY SHORTLAND WRITERS.—The Phonetic Journal writes :—We have received from India an excellent photographic picture of the staff and students of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Bombay (Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, managing proprietor), which was taken under the patronage of Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, J. P., president of the Kapole Bania Community. The portrait group furnishes an excellent idea of the success of the institution. The number of students with which it closed last year was 161. Both ladies and gentlemen and students of every rank of life and race are included in the picture. It is interesting to note that though conducted by natives, European and Eurasian ladies are in increasing numbers availing themselves of the facilities afforded for instruction in commercial subjects.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Succaram Govind was convicted by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, of theft of a gold and pearl nosering and a gold bracelet, of the collective value of Rs. 92-8-0, the property of one Vithoba Ganpat, Gumphiandi, who lives in 2nd Coomharwada, said he did not know the accused. He missed about a month ago the ornaments and some other articles, which had not been recovered. The police brought the accused the day before yesterday to his house with the stolen property. A policeman, who was deputed to make enquiries in the matter, said he discovered the articles from a Marwadi, to whom the accused had given them to be sold. The accused made a statement and pointed out the complainant's house. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—He pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a sarree in another case, and was sentenced to a further term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF MEDICINE BOTTLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of a case in which Narayin Gopal was charged, at the instance of Mr. Alfred Pell, General Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, with theft as a servant of six bottles of medicine, valued at six rupees. Mr. Pell stated that accused had been in the service of the Company as a hamal. On Saturday afternoon, he was brought to Mr. Pell by the police with the six bottles of medicine bearing the labels of Kemp and Co. The name of Kemp and Co. appeared on the bottle itself. Such bottles were kept in the godown. Vithal Muljee, who was employed in the godown of Messrs. Kemp and Co., said that on Saturday at 1 p.m. he was going to take his lunch when the accused met him near the stable at the corner of Armenian Lane, and asked him to carry a bundle to a little distance. Accused went out of the godown first. Witness followed him and met him near the stable at the corner, carrying the bundle as far as the end of Tamarind Lane, when he handed it to accused. The magistrate was of opinion upon the whole of the evidence that it was insufficient for a conviction, and the accused was ordered to be discharged. Gopal Rama, another man in the employ of the Company, was charged with dishonestly receiving six bottles of medicine, valued at six rupees, the property of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Narayen Lakshman stated that he purchased two of the bottles from the accused for eight annas. One day accused went to Narayen's garden, and finding him suffering from headache, promised to sell him some medicine, and he sold him the bottles produced in Court. The evidence further proved that other bottles were found concealed in the accused's dhotar. Accused said he concealed them because Narayen, the accused in the other case, asked him to do so. The way in which the accused carried the bottles, and the small price for which he sold them, raised a suspicion that he was not quite an innocent possessor of them. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION.

DR. TURNER, the Health Officer of Bombay, has drawn up regulations for the examination and instruction of candidates for appointment as Municipal Sanitary Inspectors. The regulations provide that the examination shall be technical and shall be conducted by written, oral and practical tests upon the following subjects so far as they bear upon the duties of a Sanitary Inspectors. (1) Elementary Physics and Chemistry in relation to water, soil, air and ventilation ; (2.) Elementary Statistical Methods. (3.) Municipal Hygiene or hygiene of communities, including prevention and abatement of nuisances, Sanitary defects in and about buildings and their remedies, water supplies, sanitary appliances, drainage, refuse, removal and disposal, offensive trades, disinfection, food Inspection, (4.) Bombay Municipal Act Statutes, and the Orders, Memoranda, and Model Bye-laws, and the Bye-laws in force in the Municipality of Bombay. A syllabus of the various subjects is provided and it is added that each candidate will be expected to report on the Sanitary condition of a house and send in a plan. The books recommended for candidates are Reads, Practical Sanitation ; Taylor's Practical Sanitation ; Corfield's Laws of Health and the Chapman Guide to Sanitary Inspectors.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

At the monthly meeting of this Association held on Saturday at the Parel Mechanics' Institute for the purpose of hearing a paper on "Cotton Fibre" by Mr. Talcherkar, the lecturer expressed his deep regret on behalf of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association at the death of Sir Dinshaw Petit. A resolution that a letter of condolence be sent to the Petit family on the irreparable loss sustained by the Textile and Cotton Industry of this city, was proposed and unanimously adopted. Mr. W. A. Gawthorne who presided referred to the excessive charities of the deceased and called upon the members to study the remarkable career of Sir Dinshaw Petit who from a salary Rs. 15 per month rose to be a merchant Prince.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : The annual report of the commitee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, which is published and which was presented to the general meeting of the association, deals with the state of the milling industry in Bombay during the last year. It is somewhat a dismal reading indeed. It will be remembered that last year at about this time the discussion which took place at the annual meeting of the Millowner's Association made it clear what a great and general depression had overtaken this department of industry. Unfortunately this year the same tale is practically repeated. The "Gujerati" remarks : The mill industry is passing through a crisis and the speeches made at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association are a fair index of the feeling now prevalent on the subject. In the president's speech there is one observation which is a striking but a distressing proof of the condition of things which the ravages of plague at one time produced in Bombay. "Many spinning mills," observed Mr. Greaves, "were working short time, and found occasional difficulty to work the machinery owing to work people being absent from the necessity of attending the ceremonies incumbent on the death of relatives or caste people." A sadder story it is difficult to conceive. But apart from the disastrous effects produced by plague, the local mill industry has to face Japanese and Chinese competition which, though it might not drive out Bombay altogether from the field in the near future, is destined to check the progress of the staple industry of this city in the long run.

AN INSULT TO BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" enquires : What has come over the "Saturday Review ?" Usually that journal, though hopelessly wrong-headed in most matters, conducts itself in a gentlemanly way. This, however, cannot now be said of it. Discussing the proposed memorial to her late Majesty, the "Review" remarks that Bombay is determined to have a memorial of its own, and then our contemporary goes on to speak of Bombay as the city which once defiled her Majesty's statue with tar. An insult so gross and in such lamentable taste should not be allowed to pass. And, if the "Saturday Review" be not altogether vicious, we suggest that it should apologize to the people of this city ; who had as much to do with the outrage in question as the editor who allowed this wicked sentence to appear. A hint, too, that the defiling tar was removed by a Hindu chemist, after all efforts made by the Government had failed, might perhaps awaken the "Saturday Review" to a sense of the perversity of the sentence to which we have drawn attention.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Some of the native journals regret that there should be a contest for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council occupied by the Hon. Mr. Parekh in the interest of the Municipalities of the Northern Division, which he has well and worthily represented for the last four years. The "Rast Goftar" says : His services to the agricultural classes during the recent famine, and the wonderful zeal and self-sacrifice with which he conducted the inquiries held by Mr. Maconachie under the orders of Government, entitle him to retain the seat at the election in June, particularly at a time when the anxiously expected report of those inquiries will shortly be laid on the table of the Council. Divan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal, who has come forward to contest the seat, is no doubt a worthy candidate, whose qualifications are in no way inferior to those of Mr. Parekh. But we would put it to the Divan Bahadur himself if he considers it at all fair to attempt to oust from his seat at the present juncture Mr. Parekh, who has by dint of labour and perseverance, and an incalculable amount of sacrifice of time and money, and great risk to his reputation as a public man, brought about an inquiry, the results of which every fair-minded man will concede he should be in his place in the Council to discuss, and to leave his colleagues to judge whether the several allegations he had made at the board of the Council, and which were strongly repudiated at the time by the official members of that body, have or have not been proved to be correct.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

The vernacular newspapers are filled with panegyries of the late Parsee Baronet. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: Of the many philanthropists, whose names adorn the annals of the most philanthropic of Eastern races, that of him who passed away on Sunday last will be remembered by future generations of his countrymen with peculiar veneration and gratitude. It is no mere conventional tribute to the memory of a possessor of great influence and prodigious wealth to say that, by the death of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., the country has sustained a grievous and an irreparable loss. The passing away of a great captain of industry, of a large employer of labour, of a munificent patron of science and arts, and of a generous dispenser of large-hearted and catholic charities, is always a public calamity, and liable to be more keenly felt than the death of an ordinary mortal. But the grief is more acutely felt, the sence of loss becomes doubly aggravated when the person mourned for, combined in him, with all those great public virtues, the still rarer and more precious private ones of the domestic hearth.

The "Indian Spectator" writes : The uncrowned king of the Parsees is dead, and the community feels widowed. The bright light has disappeared, leaving us in darkness. We refer to the lamentable death of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. No event has caused such universal and profound grief in the community since the death of the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy. It was given to the latter to revive the glorious traditions of the ancient Iranians in India, and it fell to the happy lot of Sir Dinshaw Petit to keep green that traditional glory.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Well executed portraits of the three Aga Khans are published and distributed by the "Jam-e-Jamshed" with eulogistic notices of their careers. An account is also given of the origin of the Khoja community. The present Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, is discribed as a well educated, intelligent nobleman, who has a predilection for and has carefully studied history. He is the one noble-man who has received more titles than any body else from foreign potentates, such as the Emperor of Germany, the Shah of Persia etc.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Cumbala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	7	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	33	14	36
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manabkwar	6	3	12
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	12	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	4	1
G Mahim and Worlee	3	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	25
Total	71	51	183
Total plague deaths to date	95,490	79,757	
Same date last year	43	32	199

BANDRA.

There was one attack and one death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Monday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THURSDAY, 16TH MAY—ASCENSION OF OUR LORD.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—141, 313 and 361.
8 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Hymns—147 and 300.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher, Rev Fr Nicholson.

Friday, 16th May.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—150, 147 and 301.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Introit 147.
Missa Cantata Merbecke.
Hymns—149, 318 and 324.
Nunc, Dimittis, Tonus Peregrinus,

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 4th instant there was rain in all districts and Native States of the Presidency proper except Ahmedabad and Kolhapur. The fall was heavy to moderate in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar, and light elsewhere. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Kaira, Surat, Belgaum and Dharwar, where they have fallen or are stationary, the district reports are summarised below.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	211,438	218,038
Dependants	28,032	29,295
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	64,347	65,914

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in the Panch Mahals by 3,071, in Bijapur by 1,180, in Belgaum by 448, and in Dharwar by 103 ; while in other districts they have increased as follows : Ahmednagar, 5,963 ; Kaira, 2,035 ; Poona, 1,434 ; Sholapur, 1,380 ; Ahmedabad, 1,178 ; Satara, 750 ; Nasik, 506 ; Broach, 22. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Broach, Surat, Sholapur and Ahmedabad, which show decreases of 131, 42, 28 and 1, respectively. The following relief works were started during the week :

Ahmednagar.—Extension of the Visapur feeder Road. Improvement to the Shevgaon-Bodhegaon Road. Constructing the Pathardi-Mohe Road.

Nasik.—Sinnar-Wavi Road. One small work under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes was opened in Broach. Two large works in Satara and one in Broach were closed during the week.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	2217	3059	5276
Bombay and Sindh	230499	62991	293490
Central Provinces	..	807	807
Total British Provinces	232676	66860	299536
Native States.			
Rajputana States	..	233	233
Central India States	4101	729	5133
Hyderabad	12518	12256	24774
Baroda	13363	5385	18488
Bombay Native States	20220	2109	22329
Total Native States	51353	21121	72556
Grand Total	290011	88181	378192

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2772	3063	5835	+ 559
Bombay and Sind	246017	63152	312169	+ 18716
Central Provinces	..	813	813	— 64
Total British Provinces	248789	70028	318817	+ 19212
Native States.				
Rajputana States	..	224	224	— 9
Central India States	4632	55	4687	— 1046
Hyderabad	11386	860	12246	— 12528
Baroda	14311	6260	20571	+ 1083
Bombay Native States	23849	2893	26222	— 3706
Total Native States	54068	10292	62355	+ 16206
Grand Total	300847	80350	381197	+ 3005

DOCTORS AND DRUGGING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence concerning the above deserves support. A writer in a contemporary says :—"Nothing brings man nearer to his God than man's helping his suffering fellow creatures." I look upon the immeasurable realms of medicine as a republic, founded for the welfare and prosperity of mankind, yet the two medical systems Allopathia and Homœopathia are two opposite poles. The first rushes into the field armed with enormous pills, and bottles of all sizes, containing the most powerful mixtures striking at the foe with wild and deadly force ; the other with less martial display attacks the enemy with pigmyan flasks filled with liliputian pills.

Girtamer in his Therapeutics, acknowledges "that the apparatus medicaminum is nothing more than a collection of all the sophisms which have been invented by the medical practitioners of former times. But who would spend his time in selecting a few grains of pure metal from such an enormous heap of rubbish as that which has been accumulating for 2,000 years." When two physicians meet at a sick bed, it is with difficulty they refrain from laughing like two Augurs of Rome :—

Peter Frank, in his system of medical Police says : —It is strange that the Government should interfere only in times of epidemics, and not in ordinary times, whilst it takes no notice of the thousands who are sacrificed daily in their solitary chambers. There are cases where most valuable lives are lost for the want of precaution in the compounding system of men who on Rs. 15 to 20 per month eke out their livelihood.

It is again a palpable act of cruelty in mothers to force their infants to swallow remedies, with the consent of the doctors, which are repugnant to their taste, in the mistaken notion that bitter pains must be removed with bitter medicines.

Nature in placing at our disposal such vast stores of medical treasures, surely never conceived the revengeful notion of punishing those who had recourse to their aid.—It is more consonant with reason to suppose that they were benevolently endowed by nature with their nauseous flavor to warn us against the danger of using them too freely. It is really pitiable when all other arts and sciences have made such important progress that medicine alone should continue stationary, that its professors from unwillingness and idleness to investigate the nature, virtue, or proper use of medical substances, should fancy themselves bound to condemn simple yet efficacious plants to oblivion as things which providence has created for the delight of our eyes only. The celebrated Delphic inscription,—"Know thyself," which sentence of the Oracle greeted every one who entered the Temple of wisdom,—teaches us plainly that every rational being ought to possess at least some slight acquaintance with the structure of the human body, and also of its functions. It is the same ignorance of nature that often forces medical men to multiply their visits and their prescriptions to an extent not simply unnecessary but really injurious to the patient. In short, that all the heroic arms of physic are invoked purposely to disturb and obstruct and overwhelm the normal order of the natural process to the ultimate fatality of the patient.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LAMGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, 13th May.

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THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY:—The barometer has fallen briskly along the Himalayas east of the Central Provinces and Orissa and has changed by small amounts over the remainder of the Peninsula, Burma, Sind and Gujarat. The depression over the western desert has partly filled up but the pressure is low to uniform in Upper India and part of the North Western Provinces. The pressure is high over the Bay and strong southerly winds are blowing in Orissa and and the Bengal Coasts. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, North and West Bengal, West of Central India and the South West peninsula. Tavoy has received one and a half inches, and Goa one. The temperature is generally higher than usual except in Madras, Deccan and Madras coast. It is considerably to largely above the normal over North West India and North and East Bengal. The highest maximum registered was 116 at Jacobabad. Ordinary hot weather conditions prevail. Local thunderstorms may occur in Burma, North East India and West Coast districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana and at Raipur and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 11° above the mean of the season in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhuj, Bhavanagar, Jubbulpore, Nasmuch, Cochin and Columbo, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in Rajputana and at Lahore, Deesa, Surat, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Malegaon and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere except in the Punjab, Gujarat and North-West Provinces.

Light showers are reported from Belgaum and Sholapur and Indore and a few drops from Jubbulpore, Akola, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Bangalore.

Pressure changes are irregular over nearly the whole country and the weather remains more or less cloudy. Light local showers with lightning and thunder are probable in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, and Central India.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made, with effect from th, 28th April 1901, vice Major-Genl P J Maitland, C B, I S C S.cy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, who has vacated on completion of his tenure of office:—Col E DeBrath, I S C, First Depy Secy, to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, pro tem; and Lieut-Col W B Wilson, I S C, Depy Judge Advocate-Genl, Bengal Command, to officiate as First Depy Secy, pro tem, vice Col DeBrath.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts J G Faris, dated 9th April; A E S Scott, dated 13th April; C W Prescott, dated 15th April; and R T McHenry, dated 18th April.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Major-Genl J H Wolehouse, C B, C M G, British Service, commanding a second class district and officiating in command of a first class district in the Madras Command, to be confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Major-Genl sir F R Elles, K C B, vacated dated 11th April 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Madras.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Colonel—Lieut Col A F Dodson, M B, vice Col T J McGann, F R C S I, whose tenure has expired, dated 4th May 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The promotion of Second Lieut T H St G Tucker to the rank of Lieut, notified in G G O No 1144 of 1900, is post-dated to the 16th Aug 1900.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—P R Legh, dated 26th March 1901.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Lieuts to be Captains—C M O'Reilly, G e J Perry A G Vivian, J A Bliss, R C Creagh, W R B Colan, L H Baldwin, G O M Moore, G L S Ward, R C W Lukin, G H Lawson, F B Prideaux, H L Hole, W M Grimley, F L Oman, F L Wood, G N Fellows and G P R Beaman, dated 3rd May. To be Lieut—Second Lieut A W H M Moens, dated 23rd March.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

BENGAL.

First class Asst Surgn J E Heupolette to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 29th May 1900, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Lieut G O Forest.

RETIREMENTS

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Col T H Mackenzie, I S C; and Lieut Col A N Sandilands, I S C, unemployed supernumerary list.

REWARDS—GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal, Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct for the quarter ending 30th June 1901:—Without gratuity—Armourer Sergt M Dunne, Ordnance Dept, Northern Circle; and Qr Master Sergt T Belcher, Hill Depot staff, Landour.

The undermentioned non commissioned officers of No 4 Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company and the "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, are awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for one quarter ending 31st March 1901:—Pensioned Sergt J T Widgery, late of No 4 Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company; and Company Sergt-Major C A Phillibrowne, "Queen Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second-Lieut H C Sproull to be Lieut, with effect from the 1st Feb 1900 vice Webb, resigned.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—J Clark, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 1st April 1901, vice Whiffin promoted.

North Western Ry Vol Rifles—Major J Rickie, V D, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

South Indian Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut J T Lewis to be Captain, vice Cadell resigned; Lieut W C Cave-Browne to be Captain, on augmentation; and Second-Lieut R A Clifford to be Lieut vice Lewis, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engr E J Ellery, R I M, is appointed Foreman of Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, vice Engr D J Taylor, R I M, with effect from the 15th April 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Hawkes, Dist Traffic Supt in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supt of the N W Railway, in class I, grade 3 of that establishment, during the absence of Mr C L Biscoe, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr R Dinwiddie, Accountant 1st grade, employed under the Bengal, Nagpur Railway Company, is promoted to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Depy Examiner, class II supernumerary, with effect from the 15th April 1901.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ZYGOURAS—May 13, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of A. Zygouras, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLOWER—May 13, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Adeline Frances, wife of Frank M. Flower.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOWARD—May 7, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain W S Eardley Howard, I S C, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWNING—April 20, killed in action, at Taitaoting, Northern China, Arthur Robertson Browning, Major, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901.

THE ARMY REFORM DEBATE.

MR. BRODRICK's resolution in the House of Commons on Monday night, approving the military proposals of Government, does not appear to have been disposed of when our telegram left, but it may be taken for granted that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's opposition availed nothing and his amendment was already condemned when it was introduced. It is widely conceded in military circles that although the Government proposals contain nothing of a startling character, they are an honest attempt to make the best of our existing military institutions and to adapt them as far as possible to modern requirements. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his following will not admit this. They deny that the proposals are adapted to the wants of the Empire and, in the the House on Monday, the Liberal Leader declared that "an undue increase in our armament might be regarded as provocative." Sir Henry's observations were dictated by party politics rather than by commonsense, for we refuse to believe that any individual member of the House could for a moment suppose that proposals of such modest dimensions would be regarded abroad as provocative. Our Army is so small as compared with those of continental nations that had we doubled its strength they would have viewed our movements without either apprehension or dismay. Lord Salisbury's speech to the Nonconformist Unionists need not be read in connection with the debate in the Commons. The Opposition will endeavour to do so as there was far more provocation in his Lordship's utterances than in the operations which have for their object the bolstering up of our poor little army. We had, his Lordship said, been used to hear it suggested that our star has set and that we should never fight again. But that was a gross miscalculation and "we have shown that the Power of England is safer and peace more secure than before (a singularly lucid bit of telegraphese); but, concluded his Lordship, aspiring for the nonce to spread-eagleism, there is no Power in the world but knows that if it defies England's might it defies one of the most formidable of enemies. Every Power in the world has known that some centuries now, but the Powers will not tremble when Lord Salisbury crows "cock-adoodledoo" any more than they will when they read of Mr. Brodrick's little schemes. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had said the proposals were not adapted to the wants of the Empire because they do not go far enough he would have found supporters even on the Ministerial side.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, could not resist the temptation of crossing swords with the Liberal leader. The changes proposed, he declared to be necessary "if we were to benefit by the experience of the present war; and he described the proposals of Government as the organic development of the Cardwell system by which Lord Wolseley swears. In his affair with Lord Lansdowne, the late Commander-in-Chief was at pains to describe this when he said that the modern Government of the British Army was initiated by Mr. Cardwell "the greatest War Minister we have had in modern days in England". That may be, but while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman says Government goes too far—far enough to become provocative, many military writers declare that they do not go far enough and "Centurion," the trenchant critic of the "National Review" angrily condemns Government for stopping short of what is required. The proposals, he says, are not framed on Imperial lines. They are not adapted to national requirements. They will prove exceedingly costly, without adding to the effective strength of the military forces and they will promote illusions which disaster alone can dispel. "The reason" he concludes, "is evident. Their framers forgot to study the national history and left the Royal Navy out of consideration. The greatest opportunity that ever presented itself to an organising brain has been lost and it has been decided that, in military matters as in most others, muddling is to continue." But while the leader of the Opposition goes to one extreme "Centurion" goes to the other. What has Mr. Brodrick to do with the Navy? The Admiralty must look after itself and though it became necessary for the "handy man" to possess six hands and arms, as "Punch" suggests, that is no affair of the War Office. To "Centurion's" inquiry "Shall we get a serious Army," we may safely answer "yes." We are to have more men. We are to have them better paid and better equipped. We are to have them drilled by the officers who will lead them into action when the time comes, and we are to have officers promoted by selection according to merit and efficiency. But it was not of the Army which is now in an embryotic stage that Lord Salisbury was thinking when he flapped his wings at the Nonconformist banquet. It was of the Navy, which is said to have been neglected. It is satisfactory to note that the latest return, issued just before the mail left, does not indicate neglect such as is alleged.

While Government is most actively interested in the Army for the moment it has not lost sight of the Navy. They have struck along the line of least resistance in both cases and even Mr. W. S Caine, who served as a Lord of the Admiralty in a Liberal Administration, and is not over-generously disposed towards the present Government, declares that anyone who approaches the new return will be reasonably satisfied with the strength of our Navy. The return referred to shows the comparative strength of the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States and Japan. On the 15th January last England had 66 battle-ships built and building, France 33, Russia 25 and Germany 29. Of armoured cruisers the figures were respectively 29, 22 12, and 7; protected cruisers 107, 40, 14 and 22; torpedo-craft England 247, France 316, Russia 223 and Germany 169. A comparative statement of the British battleships now in commission capable of fighting and defeating the French battleships launched at or about the same time reveals the fact that while France has fourteen ships each averaging ten thousand tons we have fourteen averaging 13,700 tons each and while Russia has nine averaging 10,100 tons we have nine averaging 14,100. France and Russia combined can commission twenty-three ships launched during the ten years 1890-1900 with an aggregate tonnage of about 230,000 tons, while to meet them we can commission an equal number with an aggregate tonnage of no less than 318,000 tons with the new battle-ship Glory thrown in as an extra. The ship-building programme shows that we still aim at eclipsing any two navies afloat, for Britain is building 15 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 233,000; France five ships of 62,000; and Russia ten ships of 127,000; showing an advantage to Britain of 43,000 tons. On the entire shipbuilding programme of the last ten years, Britain is about 150,000 tons ahead of France and Russia combined. It is not quite easy therefore to agree with the argument that the Navy has been overlooked. Government has its hands sufficiently full with the Army and its reforms at present. It may turn its attention to the Navy just now with the object of bringing the two into line, But for the present it is indisputable that Government has struck the happy mean. To have gone further would have been to court failure. Mr. Brodrick is doubtful whether when the present war fever has abated, the number of recruits will suffice for the requirements of our existing organisation and he refuses to add to the present establishment so far as the active troops are concerned. By the proposals under consideration six Army Corps instead of three will be created, all completely equipped and located in different districts of the United Kingdom. The scheme will make a total of eighteen battalions to be added to the Army, which would take the field in England or abroad, and even providing for twelve battalions in South Africa, will allow 79 to be kept at home while 77 are abroad. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his friends maintain that if we are able to send two Army Corps abroad it is sufficient and they were expected to propose the curtailment of Mr. Brodrick's scheme by a whole Army Corps. But as we have said their opposition is not likely to succeed; nor do they for a moment anticipate that it will.

A NEW BOMBAY LAND BILL

THE passage of the new District Municipalities' Act in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, cleared the way for several other important measures which the Government have in contemplation. The most important of these is undoubtedly the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which will be introduced at the meeting of the Council to be held at Mahableshwar at the end of this month. This measure appears to be the first result of the attention directed to the Land Revenue system of the Presidency in consequence of the late famine, and it is an indication of the anxiety of the Government to press on with needful legislation that they have adopted the unusual course of summoning the members of the Council to meet at Mahableshwar. The statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill has not yet been issued, but if we are correct in what we imagine to be the scope of the measure it would appear that the Government may have anticipated certain recommendations which may be contained in the report of the Famine Commission. That report has not yet been published for the Commissioners have only just concluded their labours at Naini Tal and before the document is issued to the public it has to be circulated to the Local Governments concerned. During the inquiry held by the Commission in Bombay very important evidence regarding the Land Revenue system was given by Mr. W. P. Symonds who was then the Survey Commissioner and Director of Agriculture. Sir Antony Macdonnell was at pains throughout the inquiry to make clear the relations subsisting between the Government, the cultivator and the money-lender where the latter happened to be the mortgagee in possession of the land. The evidence of others besides Mr. Symonds was that in all cases the name of the cultivator alone appeared on the revenue register though he might actually be in the position of a mere sub-tenant of the sowcar. Though the sub-tenant might have disposed of his proprietary rights in the holding, he was liable in law to have his property attached in default of payment of the revenue. When that possibility was put before Mr. Muir Mackenzie he replied that though such a thing might happen under the law it never did in practice. The Government, he said, relied upon the arrangement between the cultivator and his rackrenter. Mr. Symonds made the point clearer when he explained that it was not desired by the ryot, by the Government, or by the money lender that the latter should be compelled to stand forth as the actual proprietor of the holding. A mutual arrangement may exist between the sowcar and the cultivator as to the payment of the assessment, but, if the money lender were registered as the actual proprietor, he would have definite responsibilities, which he does not desire to undertake. On the other hand the ryot, however deeply he may be indebted to the sowcar, has always the hope of one day regaining absolute possession of the soil which he never ceases to regard as his own. Government for their part have hitherto declined to recognise the money-lenders as proprietors.

According to Mr. Symonds their aim has been to maintain the ryots in actual possession of the land and the rigidity of the revenue system has had a marked effect in preventing the money lending class from becoming the real owners of the land. Legislation to deal with this aspect of the land question was foreshadowed by Mr. Symonds. In reply to the President of the Famine Commission he explained that it was preferred to keep the name of the cultivator on the revenue registers instead of recording those of the money lenders who had become proprietors because it was hoped that an Alienation Act on the lines of the Punjab Act would be introduced and by this means the land would get back into the hands of the original holders. But whether the proposed measure is on those lines or not, or the precise extent to which it will operate cannot be stated until its objects and reasons have been set forth. There is, moreover, the question of suspension of revenue which may or may not have to be dealt with by legislation. Mr. Muir Mackenzie told Sir Antony Macdonnell that the Bombay Government had not considered the question of graduated suspension of revenue in cases of crop failure not amounting to absolute famine. On the other hand Mr. Symonds declared that a suspension of revenue in years of substantial crop failure was absolutely necessary, though having regard to the hopes of an Act dealing with the alienation of land he did not then advocate a policy of suspension. Apart from this subject we believe it is the intention of Government to deal with what are known as the "forfeited" lands and it may be presumed that the Bill now framed has reference to that matter. The "forfeited" lands are those declared so in default of payment of the assessment. Mr. Symonds described the method of procedure against defaulting occupiers as first, persuasion, then threats and if these have no effect the land may be sold or declared forfeit. In dealing with lands so forfeited it is proposed, we understand, to attach the cultivators to the holdings on terms which will prevent the alienation of the proprietary rights. A measure of this kind, though framed for the benefit of the ryots may be expected to give rise to a great deal of discussion and it is no doubt with the view of saving time that it is to be introduced at Mahableshwar. By this procedure members will be prepared to discuss the measure with knowledge in its subsequent stages at Poona, and as the Budget is the chief business of the earlier meetings in the Deccan capital a great deal of time will be saved by the course which has been adopted. It is not improbable, too, that by bringing forward the Bill in advance of the usual assembly at Poona the Government have forestalled a great deal of criticism in the way of interrogatories.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THERE was good rain in many parts of Bombay Presidency during the week, and this has enabled the cultivators to make good progress in preparing lands for Autumn crops, the sowings for which have been commenced in parts of Sholapur, Belgaum and Canara. The rainfall was also good in Madras, and although water supplies are insufficient in many districts, they have been improved by the recent rainfall. Pasture is getting scanty but fortunately there is no lack of fodder. Prospects are fair, and as there are only about 4,000 on relief throughout this Presidency it is obvious conditions are not bad. In Bengal rain fell; land is being prepared, and the sowing of aus and jute is in progress. Standing crops are thriving in the North-Western Provinces, where artificial irrigation is being resorted to, and in Azamgarh indigo has been damaged by insects. Heavy rain fell generally in the Punjab, and in some districts threshing and gathering of Spring crops have been stopped thereby. A flood in the river Jhelum is reported to have done immense damage to the gram and wheat crops cut and lying in the fields in parts of Shahpur. Threshing of spring crops is in progress in the Central Provinces, the outturn being satisfactory. Rain has fallen in Assam, but the land requires more moisture. Prospects are generally fair, and the same remark applies to Mysore, Berar and Hyderabad. In Baroda conditions do not improve, and an additional thousand persons went on relief during the week. There was a decrease in the numbers relating to the other Bombay Native states, but for the remaing portions of this Presidency the numbers went up 18,716. There was, however, a decrease of 13,528 recorded for Hyderabad, and for the whole of India the increase was only 3,005

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

WE regret to hear that the report of Sir Arthur Strachey's convalescence is premature. He is still lying seriously ill at Simla.

DR. J. POLLEN, Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, arrived at Chalisgaon on Monday morning on tour in the Khandeish District.

THE Indian Tea Association have just formed a tea-distributing agency for the purpose of popularising tea-drinking among the natives of India.

Mr. Elliott, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad District, officiates as Commissioner, vice Mr. Crawford, posted to Mysore and Mr. Batten officiates for Mr. Elliott.

THE sealing steamer Terra Nova has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, with 42,000 seals, weighing 800 tons. This is the largest cargo ever obtained. The weather is fine, and there is no ice. Fishing has commenced.

A despatch from Vancouver states that Mr. Bernier has made arrangements for the construction of a ship specially designed for Arctic exploration. The ship is to cost £16,000, and when she starts for the Polar regions she will be provisioned for seven years.

We receive paragraphs two or three times a week from the Committee of the Indian Victoria Memorial Fund, writes the Lahore paper, but never a line from the Punjab Provincial Committee. Since the formation of that body nothing has been heard about it. It is not even known whether there is to be a provincial memorial at all and, if not, why those who wish to subscribe to some memorial should not send their money direct to Calcutta.

AT a meeting of the City Improvement Trust held yesterday, it was resolved that, subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. N. S Bharucha, who is employed in the Executive Engineer's department of the Municipality, be appointed Land Manager of the Trust Board on probation for six months on a salary of Rs. 750 a month; and that if his services proved satisfactory, he should be confirmed in the appointment on the same salary, the question of the salary not to be open to reconsideration until after a period of three years.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

BY G. SEYMOUR FORT.

SOME years ago the son of an Australian squatter visiting England for the first time, was a guest in a well-known London house. He had been very kind to his hostess's son in Queensland, and the lady in return was anxious to make his visit to the old country as pleasant as possible. One evening, meeting the daughter of an intimate friend at a dance she said: "My dear, I want to introduce to you my young Australian, he is rather silent, but please be very nice to him." "I really am very ignorant about Australia," the girl replied, "but will do my best." A few moments of rather embarrassed silence followed the introduction. Eventually, gazing timidly into the face of the young man, she naively remarked: "Is your tribe at peace with the white man now?" Although such an incident would to-day be impossible, even in a London drawing-room, yet there are doubtless some whose acquaintance with colonial life is still somewhat vague, and to whom a brief account of Government House in one of our great self-governing colonies, by one who has had experience both in Australia and the Cape Colony may not be altogether without interest. That one is Mr. Fort who writes in the "Empire Review."

Although the general routine of a Governor's household is always more or less the same yet the scope and interest of the work depend, to a great extent, on the local circumstances of the colony—its population and prosperity, and the political conditions of the moment. Moreover, the temperament, *clientele* and incomes of no two Governors are alike, while the size and entertainment capacity of the various Government Houses differ widely. The architect who planned the House in Melbourne did so on a palatial scale, one wing being entirely taken up with a banqueting-room and a ball-room capable of holding five thousand people. Entertaining, therefore, in that city, is considerably more expensive than at Sydney, Adelaide, or Brisbane, where the Governors' Houses, though comfortable and picturesque as residences, are too small to meet the wants of society.

THE OFFICIAL LIFE OF A NEW GOVERNOR

may be said to begin the moment the ship conveying him to his colony drops anchor. On landing he is met by the Ministers and Corporation dignitaries, who accompany him through welcoming crowds to Government House, where he is received by the Chief Justice, the President of the Legislative Council, the military and naval officers (Imperial and Colonial), and other high officials of the colony. After the somewhat impressive ceremony of swearing in by the Chief Justice, public addresses are presented and a Levee generally follows. A few days later comes the inaugural banquet, which is somewhat of an oratorical ordeal for the new arrival, whose utterances and personality are subjected to the capable but not unfriendly criticism of representative colonists. On one occasion a new Governor, whose predecessor had been given to rather lengthy flights of solemn oratory, confined himself at his inaugural feast to a few crisp remarks. Scarcely had his Excellency finished than a veteran politician at his side heaved an obvious sigh of relief, and, drinking off a glass of champagne, exclaimed in an audible undertone,

"THANK GOD, HE CAN'T SPEAK."

One of the first difficulties confronting a Governor is that of individualising the many loyal citizens who hasten to do him honour. He and the members of his household find themselves no able strangers among a people whom they have never seen before, but whose history and temperaments are intimately known to each other, and despite the best intentions of both sides, amusing mistakes frequently occur. Fortunately, however, a guide is usually to be found in some Government official, or a member of the old staff, who possesses the requisite knowledge of the "personnel" of the colony. It has however, happened that the positions have been reversed, and instead of a Governor failing to recognise a citizen, the latter has mistaken him. I remember being told a story of some unknown individual, who having dined too well, and being discovered disporting himself in the streets, was mistaken for his Excellency and detained in the porter's lodge until a member of the staff was able to assure the onlookers of their mistake. No less unfortunate was the A.D.C. who, returning from dinner and finding his cabman drunk, put the man inside and drove home himself. The cabman enjoyed himself boisterously, singing and banging doors; a few days afterwards mysterious paragraphs appeared in the papers, about drunkenness in high places, and the wild revellings of youthful A. D. Cs.! Colonists are always pleased to see the representative of the throne maintain

THE POMP AND DIGNITY OF HIS VICE-REGAL POSITION,

and however sensitive they are as to political privileges, they are possibly more attached to the ornamental aspects of our constitution than the ordinary British subject. Like all who live in sunny climes, colonials dearly love pageants, while the flash of uniforms and the tossing of plumes appeal to their sense of colour as well as to their traditional expectations. One exception, however, occurs to my mind. It was during the time when ex-State-Secretary, Reitz was President of the Orange Free State. He came on a visit to the late Lord Loch, then Governor of the Cape Colony, and was accorded the honour due to the head of a quasi independent state. A day or two after his arrival he plaintively remarked to me that he was longing to get back to Bloemfontein, as he felt very shy in the midst of "these monarchical institutions!"

The Governors of Australian colonies, or states as they are now called, do not observe quite the same ceremonial as the Viceroys of India, Canada and Ireland. For example, on presentations it is not customary to curtsey, or retire backwards, and generally speaking, Australian Governors receive their guests instead of waiting till their guests are assembled before entering the room. In other respects a Governor within his colony enjoys many of the privileges of royalty. A guard of honour is at the station when he arrives or departs, special trains are provided, and a saloon is always set aside for his use, while his staff and servants travel with free passes. When leaving the precincts of Government House he is usually attended by a member of the staff, and when riding or driving mounted orderlies are in attendance. On great occasions State coaches and postilions are sometimes used, and the mounted escorts are provided by the Colonial Governments, who are always willing that the full significance of the vice-regal office should be maintained. Amongst

THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE POSITION

however, may be mentioned the rather irksome etiquette which prevents a Governor from accepting the hospitality of private citizens resident in the capital. Dissipation in this direction is confined to dining with the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and the officer commanding the forces. Nor is his Excellency allowed to forget that he is always "en evidence," and trifling episodes are often unduly punctuated. I recollect a Governor once telling me that as he was in the act of mounting his horse in front of Government House, the animal suddenly swerved and he was deposited in a sitting posture on the gravel, whereupon the astounded sentry immediately presented arms. On another occasion his Excellency had ridden into the square on a Birthday Parade and the order for the royal salute had just been given, when his horse stumbled and fell, pitching the Governor over his head on to the ground.

The constitutional duties and limitations of a Governor, in a self-governing colony, closely resemble those of our own sovereign. He can exercise the prerogative of pardon in capital cases, he can provisionally veto any act passed by the two legislative bodies, and he can also recommend that the Royal Assent be withheld. But with these two exceptions he has no direct control, and his duties are largely formal. He possesses the right of summoning a fresh ministry, and of calling together executive Councils, and he opens and prorogues Parliament. In the case of petitions, he acts upon the advice of his ministers, and can always demand full departmental inquiries into details and complaints. These duties and the mechanical signing of innumerable title and registration deeds constitute the main portion of his formal political functions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE ON ARMY MATTERS.

MR. BRODRICK'S SCHEME OPPOSED.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Brodrick moved a resolution approving the Military proposals of the Government.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment, that the proposals were not adapted to the wants of the Empire, and said that an undue increase in our armaments might be regarded as provocative.

Mr. Wyndham defended Mr. Brodrick's proposals, which he said were necessary, if we were to benefit by the experience of the present war.

The proposals he said were the organic development of the Cardwell system.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

NO POWER DEFIES ENGLAND WITH IMPUNITY.

Lord Salisbury attended the banquet of the Non-Conformist Unionists to-night and in a speech, made on the occasion, His Lordship said that the past two years had shown that the spirit of our countrymen burns as brightly as ever. We have, he said, been used to hear suggestions that our star had set and that we would never fight again. That was a gross miscalculation and we have shown that the power of England is safer and peace more secure than before.

His Lordship added that there was no Power in the world but knows that if it defies England's might it defies one of the most formidable enemies.

MAY 14.

Lord Salisbury in his speech last night referred only to the War and Ireland and said these were the two strains on the resources of the Empire and were closely allied.

The war, he said, had shown the danger of Home Rule, enabling the leaders of the Irish to make hostile preparations.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER SURRENDERS.

MAY 13.

Lord Kitchener announces that General Grenfell has occupied Louistrichardt which has been held by six British. Forty Boers surrendered.

Other Columns have made further big hauls including some machine guns.

MAY 14.

A Parliamentary paper shows 634 farms and other buildings were burnt in South Africa between June and January last, chiefly in October and November.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The draft of the Chinese reply to the Note of the Powers undertakes to pay the indemnity in thirty annual instalments of fifteen million taels each.

THE KODERMA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 14.

The Koderma Shooting Case in which Donald Allan Whyte was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Mundle Singh and Sewux Singh concluded before Mr. Justice Sale and a special jury at the High Court Sessions to-day.

His Lordship in the course of his summing up said that a good portion of the evidence tendered by the prosecution was deliberately false. If the jury found that the facts were as stated by Mr. Whyte there could be no doubt that at the time the two men were shot, there were circumstances which would justify a person in apprehending that he was in serious danger, if not peril. The only question in the case was whether the jury accepted this evidence. The jury without retiring returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all charges. His Lordship discharged the accused.

RECEPTION AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 14.

A grand public entertainment was held last night in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Weir at Mr. Tyabji Ibrahim's bungalow, when six hundred Europeans and natives of all classes were present. The bungalow was tastefully decorated, and large illuminations were made. A choice programme of music was performed, and there was a display of athletic feats. After partaking of refreshments which were provided separately for Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, and Mahomedan, the company returned to the hall, and Mr. Chundrashunkar on behalf of the Surat public wished Mr. and Mrs. Weir bon voyage.

Mr. Weir replied briefly, wishing the city a good monsoon and freedom from plague and famine, and a return of prosperity. The company dispersed, but at midnight there was a grand public demonstration in the Victoria Park.

As a result of the experiments with the malarial mosquito which, it will be remembered, Major Andrew Buchanan, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, has been recently engaged upon, the following important points have been established namely :— (1) that malarial fever in India is most prevalent after the rainy season is over (this differs, it may be remarked, from the experience of the disease in Western Africa, where according to the recently issued Report of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, its prevalence is greatest during the rains) ; (2) that the number of cases of malarial fever (as gauged by the admissions into the Jail Hospital) varies with the seasonal prevalence of anopheles, being greatest when the insects are most numerous and lowest when they are least so ; (3) that while the anopheles, as distinguished from the culex variety readily make their way through a curtain with a coarse mesh, they may be kept away by using one with a fine mesh ; (4) that though the culex may select sewage or foul water for its habit, the anopheles on the contrary never does so, but generally select clear spring water for the purpose. Major Buchanan derides the idea of endeavouring to get rid of all mosquitoes by applying kerosine oil to the pools in which they breed, which is the plan generally recommended ; he would rather find out where the breeding pools are, preserve them as much as possible and then collect the eggs in the case of culex, or the larvæ in the case of anopheles, which is an easier matter, and certainly appears the better plan. The results of Dr. Buchanan's observations differ in one or two particulars from those recorded by preceding experimenters in the same direction, perhaps because he experimented with a different variety of mosquito ; but in hundreds of others their observations have been verified. His own experiments have not been carried on for a sufficient length of time to enable him to report on everything connected with the mosquito, but so far as they go, the results have been as above described.

PLAGUE MORTALILY IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Plague mortality throughout India continues steadily to decline. The total number of deaths returned for last week is 2,592 against 3,298 in the previous seven days. Bengal, Punjab and Bombay Presidency all share in the improvement, while the North-Western Provinces report a small increase from 287 to 306. The Jammu province of Kashmir reports 37 deaths.

FLOOD IN THE SWAT RIVER

MAY 13.

The flood in the Swat river a week ago was the highest for forty years and at one time caused anxiety for the Chakdara Bridge. The woodwork of the Panjkora bridge is destroyed but the wire cables are uninjured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel Temple, Commanding the Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount has three months' leave home.

Major Stanton, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low has eight months' leave home.

We regret to learn that news has reached India of the death of Lieutenant-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., on the 5th instant in England. General Sanford entered the army as a First Lieutenant in October, 1856, and two years later he went out to China with the expeditionary force and served during the occupation of Canton, the expedition to the Peiho, when the Taku forts at the mouth of the river were first demolished ; and in the advance to Tientsin. Again, in 1860, he served in the operations in the north of China, which grew out of the expedition of two years earlier, and in 1862 joined General Gordon in the work of suppressing the Taeping rebellion. He served in the Jowaki-Afridi expedition of 1878 as A. Q.-M.-G., Peshawar District, and in the Afghan war of 1878-9, as A. Q.-M.-G. of the 1st Divison, Peshawar Field Force, and was present at the capture of Ali Masjid, being mentioned in despatches and receiving a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1885-6 he was in command of the Royal Engineers in the Burmese expedition, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the thanks of the Government of India, and a C. B.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 14.—Glasgow, Lieut. Bombay R. A., on leave from Ceylon.

Crum, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay R. A., on leave from Ceylon.

McCorkill, Lieutenant, Punjab Corps of Guides, on leave from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES, MAY 14.—Scott, Major, I. M. S., on duty to Bellary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora left here outwards yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 14.

The P and O Company's s. s. "Mazagon Extra" arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P and O Company s s "Pekin Extra,' arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona sailed from Rangoon for Bombay on the morning of the 14th and is expected here on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownugger 3 15-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Quarterly Leaflet of the "Women's National Liberal Association," of which Mrs. Bryce is Chairman of Committees, Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Miss Monck, and Mrs. Tomkinson, Vice-Chairmen, and Miss G. Leake-Griffin, Secretary, gives a full programme of work for the month of June. The Annual Conference will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon St. After the first Session on 10th June, there will be a luncheon to the Delegates at the Holborn Restaurant, followed by the second Session of the Association. On 12th June, the third Conference takes place ; an annual business meeting later, and the election of Vice-Presidents, after which a river excursion from Blackfriars Bridge to Kew will rest the members. The Leaflet gives a resume of the chief political reforms, from the Liberal standpoint, made in Great Britain in the reign of Queen Victoria, heading the information with figures showing the growth or decay of the population of Great Britain and Ireland from the census of 1841 to 1899. England and Wales wanted 85,708 of doubling their numbers, amounting to nearly 32 millions. Scotland, in spite of the multitude of her sons to be met with all over the world, nearly doubled her figures also. Ireland, however, was reduced from over eight millions to four and a half. Papers on the Housing Question, a subject that particularly affects the working woman and appeals through her to all women, are contributed by members who have studied the question in London, in provincial towns, and in France, Germany and other countries. They seem to agree that in British rural districts sanitary inspection is too often careless or deficient, while occasionally the condemnation of houses more than keeps pace with the power of construction. In Surrey, for instance, there were two cases of young men, with their wives and families having to leave condemned houses, and having nowhere else to go to, being obliged to enter the Union and go to work daily from there until new homes could be found. Many useful suggestions are offered in several papers, though clearly without much hope that they can be carried out. The Temperance Question is another that the Women's National Liberal Association speaks on emphatically. It enunciates the desire to "change the present degraded public-houses to well-conducted places of refreshment, where the working-man might not be afraid to trust himself or his wife and children." In this effort people, of every shade of opinion, will wish the Association success, though such an improvement in what are called public houses, can hardly be expected before the millennium.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

CARNIVAL ON THE OVAL.

LAST night a fancy dress carnival promoted by the Bombay Cyclists' Union was held on the Oval. The ground was brilliantly illuminated by electric light and there was a very large gathering. The cyclists' fancy dress carnival was only one feature of the show, though a very pretty one, some of the cycles being most elaborately and artistically decorated. The rest of the programme was made up of an effective military display. A military fantasia entitled "On service" opened the show and in this the musical selections performed by the fine band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry were burst in upon by gun and rifle fire as on war service by detachments of the Infantry and the Artillery, the latter of whom had two field pieces. Later on there was a very realistic war scene "Briton v. Boer" representing night attack on a Boer Camp in which the Boers were captured. Humorous diversion was created by the attempts of individual "Boers" to escape across the Oval when they were being marched off. A capital exhibition of club swinging was given by members of the Gymnasium School of the Oxford Light Infantry, and men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers performed physical drill. The British Infantry presented a very striking tableau "Britannia and the British Arms" with limelight effect and this item won great applause. The programme concluded with the Hazara Dance by the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The show was a very successful one, but the length of the waits between the items somewhat interfered with the enjoyment of the spectacle. The display will be repeated to-night and is sure to again draw a large crowd.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FALL IN RAILWAY STOCK.

KENT COAL CRISIS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Depression still prevails in the Home Railway market, the aggregate traffic receipts for the half-year falling further and further below those of the corresponding period of last year. Still, every-body has made up his mind that this half-year will be an unsatisfactory one, and investors show very little sign of becoming nervous. They rightly prefer to take a long view when prices are as low as they are at present. Metropolitan District stock is enjoying the somewhat exceptional experience of remaining firm, whilst other securities of the market are weak. This is probably due to the determination of the directors to do what they can to meet Central London competition. They have issued their scale of reduced fares to come into effect on May-Day, and their energy in this respect is rather remarkable when compared with their dilatoriness in coming to any decision as to the electrification of the line. We have all received a hint as to the way the land lies in a persistent rumour that Mr. J. S. Forbes is about to resign his chairmanship of the company and to be succeeded by Mr. Perks. This coincides exactly with the idea that the line is to pass into American control, but nevertheless the rumour is denied at the offices of the company. Perhaps it is the rumour, perhaps it is the denial, or perhaps it is neither, that has contributed to the firmness of the stock. One railway chairmanship resignation has actually been announced—that of Sir William Laird from the North British. Sir William took the position only about a couple of years ago, when the great upheaval in the affairs of the company which led to the resignation of Lord Tweeddale and several of his fellow-directors occurred. The retiring chairman was a tower of strength to the company in the way of influencing business for he is one of the great Scottish ironmasters. If, as is stated, however, his resignation is due to failing health, there is no reason to suppose that his good will will be withdrawn. Besides being a recognised prince of commerce across the border, Sir William Laird is a giant of Scottish Conservatism.

There have been more days of reaction in the American Railroad market, but, on the whole, it may still be described as in a state of boom. Northern Pacific shares rose no fewer than six or seven points immediately before the announcement of the conclusion of the deal for the control of the Burlington and Quincey, and Milwaukees have just risen as much on absorption rumours supposed to affect them. Other amalgamations are still mooted, the fever having extended even to the Mexican lines ; a mammoth coal combination is talked of ; and, what is of more material and immediate importance, better dividents are expected in the case of some of the roads. The Steel King has left us for the Continent but, strange to say, however impossible he may have deemed it, the securities of the United States Steel Corporation are being dealt in to some extent over here. The rumour in New York that Mr. Pierpont Morgan "was seriously ill with heart disease" would be as ridiculous as the other stories which surround his throne, were it not to distasteful. But it serves, at all events, to awaken the mind to the extent of the domination of his great personality over the various big schemes which are afloat. As for other rumours, which still continue, he has been said not only to have bought the Gainsborough picture, but to have guaranteed the subscription of the new War Loan—perhaps that is whither that mysterious thirty millions has gone.

It is nothing in favour of the South African mines that they are not to be called upon for two or three years to contribute to the cost of the war. Owing to the disturbed state of the country, Sir David Barbour has been unable to make his report as to the valuation of the Transvaal, or rather he has made a kind of negative report, upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has based the statement that no contribution can be expected for some time to come. This tells not of release from the obligation, but is merely evidence that the yield of the taxation of the mines will have to go towards reviving as far as possible the war-shattered finances of the Transvaal. But, after all, the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to take a much more gloomy view of the near future than does the City, or than do the mining companies themselves. They seem full of hope, or at all events full of determination, to recommence work in earnest at the earliest possible moment ; and if we may judge from the report of Messrs. A. Goerz & Co., which, by the way, is not to be presented until the end of June, they have already set about the revivification of the Rand with business like enterprise. The fact that the company, which represents an important group of mines, was able somehow or other to earn profits during the past year equivalent to a dividend of more than 10 per cent., is of interest mainly to the shareholders. It is also of interest to them that no distribution of dividend is to be made, but that is a policy which was naturally anticipated, and in which, doubtless, there is much wisdom under the circumstances. What is of more general interest is the excellent summary which the report contains of the arrangements that have been made to keep the mines in order during the war, and for the resumption of full work as soon as it is over. Pumping has gone on at the various properties, and in practically every instance the general manager of each mine is now at his post, keeping the machinery, plant, and working in an efficient state. To protect the mines fifteen guards for each property have been sent to the Rand—fifteen hundred in all—and this new force quite recently raised, consists exclusively of miners who at a moment's notice can turn the sword into the ploughshare, as it were. Then, during the stoppage, opportunity has been taken to form a Native Labour Association, which includes among its members representatives of every Rand mine of any importance. The constitution of this Association is such that the various companies will not compete for labour, obtaining it by means of touts as heretofore ; and, moreover, arrangements have been made by which to obviate the competition of the Rhodesian mines. Then, it appears, the Rand mining companies have combined to purchase a large amount of railway rolling stock in order to provide against a possible shortage in the transport of coal to the mines ; and they have also arranged for a supply of European explosives, in case, as seems probable, the old dynamite monopoly is abolished or modified. Finally, we are told in this most enlightening report, a large amount of machinery has been manufactured and is awaiting in Europe the moment when it can be shipped to the Rand. All this is exceedingly satisfactory, and does credit not only to the Goerz group, but also to the other companies which have evidently been determined not to waste the period of their enforced idleness. Some of the mines may have been damaged, although as far as the Goerz group is concerned the destruction of a few dynamos, involing some 5,000l., is the full extent of the loss. As a matter of fact, it seems quite certain that the mines have suffered very little wilful damage at the hands of the Boers ; most harm has arisen from the inexperienced handling of the machinery on those properties which, like Ferreira, were operated by the enemy in order to obtain gold in the early stages of the hostilities. From every line of the Goerz report there shine hope and determination based on enterprising business principles, and it is an exceedingly satisfactory document.

In some remarks on the coming Kent coal crisis last week it was said to be impossible to suppose that the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation had resources sufficient to complete the Simpson shaft to its proper depth, not to speak of the other shaft which would be necessary before work could be carried on and it was stated that the report, showing the financial position was considerably overdue. The delay has been rectified, as far as it can be, by the issue of the report, but unfortunately the document shows that the surmise as to the insufficiency of the company's resources was only too well justified. The amount of cash in hand shown is 851. 5s. 6d., while the concern owes directors' fees, bank overdrafts, and sundry debits amounting to about 17,000l. The board estimates, on some basis which is not quite clear, that after first coal seam has been reached there will be a surplus working capital of about 14,500l., besides certain unissued shares. But there is no evidence that this first coal seam will possess much commercial value ; even the report itself dare not state that it will. The fact is that the corporation is disastrously over-capitalised, its nominal issued capital being no less than 863,446l. although less than 58,000l. has been spent upon actual working at Dover. Worse than all, it has certain heavy liabilities which are not stated in the accounts, but of which the auditor makes general note. In fact, the position of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation is just what might be expected as the outcome of such a long series of deplorable finance-mongering. It is all the more necessary to make this clear because in its current issue one of the great weekly financial papers, upon which a good deal of reliance is rightly placed, the the "Statist," has an article on the subject which might be read by the careless as optimistic. It should be noted that the article, very obviously inspired by the officials, concerns itself rather with the physical than with the financial position of the Corporation. In speaking of the huge capitalisation, it leniently says that whether it is justifiable or not depends naturally as to whether or not payable coal seams exist." Surely it depends rather upon the extent of their payability. How many coal shafts in England would pay with the squandered capitalisation of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation ? Again, the "Statist" takes no account—it does not seem aware of the existence—of the large liabilities of the Corporation, conveniently omitted from the balance-sheet, but mentioned in the auditor's report. But even the "Statist" admits that at the best a debenture issue will shortly be necessary. If the shares are to be swamped by debentures, is even their present depreciated price of 10s. justified ?

The Canadians are, it appears, heartily disposed to take up the challenge of the great American combination to produce steel and iron goods at underselling prices. Great works of the sort are already being constructed near Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, on Lake Superior, and at Sault Saint Marie, the supply of raw materials for manufacture being, in each instance, of the highest quality and practically inexhaustible in quantity. Transport facilities, too, are largely superior to those at the disposal of the Carnegie combination, while the Dominion Government renders help by offering a bounty for every ton of pig iron and steel produced during the next seven years. Thus fostered and exceptionally favoured by local circumstances, the infant industry promises to assume gigantic proportions if furnished with adequate capital. The promoters of the American undertaking have full reason, therefore, for endeavouring to get hold of such a formidable competitor, so as to include Canada in the scope of their ambitious enterprise before the invasion of Europe begins. They are said to have already invested many millions of dollars in the various works, while the Morgan syndicate is credited with endeavouring to make a beginning by buying up one of the biggest Canadian concerns. Happily, the owners feel so thoroughly certain of enormous profits that the negotiations have, so far, proved abortive. They estimate that when their works at Sydney (in Canada) are completed they will be able to put the finished products on the market at six dollars a ton lower than Pittsburg rates. Even half that difference in the cost of manufacture would suffice to give Canada a great advantage in foreign markets, and as the American steel trust hopes to conquer them by undercelling, its astute promoters may be depended on to make the fullest use of their enormous money power to buy of their dangerous rival.

Messrs. J. R. Parkington and Co. announce that the total quantity of champagne forwarded from the champagne districts for the twelve months ending March 31st was 28,055,045 bottles. This compares with 28,454,436 bottles in the preceding twelve months, and 29,358,467 bottles in the year before that, which was the biggest year on record. The stock in the champagne country is now 160,150,000 bottles —an increase of 13,000,000 bottles on last year ; and it presents over five years' supply at the present rate of consumption. Messrs. Parkington have given an interview to an express representative, in the course of which they said that these figures apply to all the world. England, it is true, drinks more champagne than any other country, but the United States and the Colonies are coming up. They drink very respectable quantity of champagne among them. Although England has consumed less champagne than usual during the past twelve months that does not imply that the national taste for the wine is on the wane. The decrease is due to the war and the death of the Queen. Champagne is the wine of festivity. If we depended on the consumption in private houses the trade would not be a third of what it is. At banquets and balls champagne is the chief, if not the only drink. Consider how many of those have had to be abandoned during the last year. The dryer a champagne the better it must be. You cannot make a dry wine from inferior fruit. England takes the bulk of the dry wine from the champagne country, and therefore gets the best. The United States are following suit. Russia and France drink it as sweet as you like. We are often asked what becomes of the wine of the bad years and why you never see it marked on a wine list. The answer is simple. That wine remains in France, or, if it comes to England, it is sold merely as champagne and not as a vintage wine.

The steamer North-Western, which left Chicago on April 24th bound for Europe, being the first of a projected line, was built in a local yard and is manned by a Chicago crew. She will proceed through the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the open sea, and thence to Hamburg. The voyage will take eighteen days. She takes a cargo of flour, lard meats, agricultural implements, lumber, and copper ore. The North-Western will be followed in succession by the Northman which will proceed to Liverpool ; the North-Eastern for Hamburg ; and the Northtown, for Liverpool. These ships are said to have a tonnage capacity as great as that of the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, or Paris, of the American Line, though, as the latter ships also carry several hundred passengers, the Chicago vessels are really inferior in size to the American liners. As freighters the new vessels are likely to prove formidable rivals, for it is calculated that they will be able to land merchandise in the European ports in less time than freight is now carried by rail to New York and thence shipped to destination. Chicago merchants are said to have already in advance engaged all the available space in the new ships, there having been much competition for the space on all the boats. It is stated that the rates are considerably less than by the New York rail and water route.

Although it is not possible or even desirable to adopted the American method of farming in its entirety in this country, there are several points of interest in an article on this subject which was recently published in the "American Export Implement Age." Our contemporary says in part :—In America potato seed is cut by a machine, The American farmer considers the old method of handling each whole potato by hand as too slow. He always estimates the value of the labour in such transactions. He plants his seed with a machine, works the growing crops with a one-horse implement, and instead of digging the patotoes with a hoe or turning them up with a plow, he harvests his crop with an implement known as a potato digger. It may be noticed that the American farmer does not believe in doing any kind of work by hand that can be done with a machine. His crop is, therefore, grown at the lowest possible expense, and he can therefore sell his potatoes cheaper than can the farmer who cuts his seed by hand, drops each piece of seed in the row, and who harvests his crops with a forked hoe. The American potato grower always uses light implements, such as can be drawn by one horse. True, he uses two horses, or even three, when he is compelled to do so, but he always endeavours to use an implement that is strong, durable, light, and which requires the least power for its operation. . . . . The farmer, like the manufacturer, is compelled to protect himself by using the latest improved labour-saving machinery. How can the European, Australian, or South American farmer protect himself against the cheap products of the American farmer. Simply by using the same implements ?

IT is, it seems, a punishable offence to sell imitation Kruger sovereigns. A man who vended them in the street at a penny each was remanded at Bow-street charged with selling coins "resembling the King's current coin." As a police officer pointed out, since Lord Roberts' proclamation, the Kruger sovereign is current coin of the realm.

POONA CRICKET PROSPECTS.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

WITH the near approach of the cricket season lovers of the game will be glad to learn a little about the prospects of Poona, which of late years has been the acknowledged headquarters of Bombay Presidency cricket, supplying, as it does, nearly two-thirds of the Presidency team. Last season the Poona team was exceptionally strong, especially in September, when, in addition to J. G. Greig, H. H. Bond, A. P. Douglas, E. L. Sale, F. L. Sprott and others, the services of C. T. Studd, C. E. Champain, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, and M. O'C. Tandy were occasionally available. This year has, however, wrought a great change. Studd is at Ootacamund, where he is evidently in great form, two centuries in successive matches and several scores of over 50 being the result of the last two months' play ; Tandy is at Simla, Champain has returned to his regiment in the Punjab and Bosworth-Smith has also reverted to his appointment in the Punjab. In addition to these, however, Poona has sustained two serious losses in J. G. Greig, and H. H. Bond. The former has proceeded to England on long leave where his Indian admirers will be able to follow his fortunes for the Hampshire team. Bond has been transferred and Poona cricket will know him no more. Despite these losses Poona will still have the nucleus of a good side and as far as I can see will be able to turn out the strongest European team in the Presidency. E. L. Sale, the old Marlburian, who at the present time is about the best all-round player in the presidency will be able to play throughout the season, and will have the assistance of two other good all-round players in the Old Alleyniad, A. P. Douglas, and M. D. Wood, who I believe received his earlier cricket training at Wellington. F. L. Sprott, will as of yore, be available to keep wicket for the team and will be invaluable as a batsman. Three members of that sporting regiment, the Royal Scots, will be able to assist regularly ; W. Drysdale, R. W. Duncan and H. F. Collingridge, the latter being new to India and coming with a public school reputation. In the present dearth of good cricketers in Bombay it is quite on the cards that six of the Poona team will receive presidential honours this year. Matches, I believe, will be arranged with Ahmednagar and Belgaum and there is some talk of sending a team to play the Boer prisoners. *Apropos* of the forthcoming Presidency matches, Poona, as I have already mentioned, will have at least six men in the team, while the others will probably come from, besides Bombay, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Deesa, in which places there are several players of note.

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THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION PETITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, acting Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the petition of Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, who appealed against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed, pleader, who was declared to have been duly elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Mandvi Ward. Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozsha Nusserwanji, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner ; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, was for Mr. Abdul Karim ; and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Haji Ahmed Hasam examined by Mr. Smetham said that he owned a house, and went to vote at the last election for the Mandvi ward on the 28th of April last. He was then informed that somebody had already voted in his name and he was not allowed to vote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie the witness said that when his vote was rejected he did not inform the Municipal Commissioner of the same.

Haji Isak Haji Mahomed Maliwalla said that he went to vote at the last election. As he did not know how to write he simply made a mark on the voting paper (produced), and just close to it a man wrote his full name. The surname of the witness was put down as "Mahimwalla" instead of "Maliwalla."

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie the witness said that he was never known as Mahimwalla. There was some discussion at the time of voting whether he was known by the name of Maliwalla or Mahimwalla. In his village as his house was a little bigger than the other houses he was called Maliwalla.

Abdulla Rahimtulla Dhanji said that his father was a voter in the Mandvi ward, who voted at the last election. The voting paper (produced) No. 15 was signed by his father. The witness knew one Mahomed Ladha Khatasoo. The signature on the other voting paper produced in court looked like that of Mahomed Ladha Khatsoo. The witness did not sign that singature.

Habib Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khadmani said that he signed the voting paper at the last election as Habib Meya Haji Meya, Mahomed Khandmani. Instead of Ahmed he wrote Mahomed because in the register it was not Ahmed but Mahomed.

Jan Mahomed Abdul Latif said that he was a voter in the Mandvi ward. The signature on the voting paper (produced) was not that of the witness.

Some more witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

WHILE it is now admitted that the plague can be as virulent in the summer as in winter, it is certain that as soon as the hot weather sets in, a marked diminution in the number of cases often occurs. People live more in the open, the majority sleep outside their houses, and in country districts also villagers can readily be got to camp out. At all events, both in Calcutta and the Bengal Districts plague has steadily declined during the past four weeks. In the week ending April 6th the deaths were : Calcutta, 859 : Bengal 7,881. The week ending May 4th showed 156 and 1,198 respectively. As masters now stand, the Gya District alone is really in bad case, as 518 deaths occurred there in the week with which the report last deals : Saran reported 250 ; Patna 147 ; and Shahabad 127. These are very different figures from those published a month ago. As regards the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the mortality was as high as 1,256 in the last week in March ; now it is below 300 weekly, of which Ballia District contributes one-half, Jaunpur and Benares Districts furnishing the remainder in about equal proportions. Only one death was reported last week from the Allahabad District. In Bombay City the weekly deaths have fallen from about 800 to a little over 400 : in the Bombay Districts they have dropped from over 700 to 340. So far the returns examined give every cause for satisfaction but in Sind and the Punjab matters do not wear such a bright look. The weekly mortality in Karachi has risen from 176 to 297, and the hot weather does not seem to have had any wholesome effect on the deathrate. In the Punjab the disease suddenly assumed an epidemic form in a few districts. Thus the Province reported only 157 deaths in the last week of March : the figures then jumped up to 301 in the next seven days, and finally reached 517 in the week ending April 27th. They declined by 23 only in the following week, so that they still stand at 500. Attention has been called to the fact that in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts 50 per cent. of those now attacked recover, and inoculation is credited with this important improvement in the death-rate. We agree with the Lahore paper that Government should cause to be translated into the vernaculars a short report showing the good results obtained by inoculation in Bombay and elsewhere. These translations should be circulated gratis by thousands in all infected districts. The cost would be small, while it is certain that a good purpose would be served, as intelligent towns—people and villagers could enlighten their more ignorant brethren.—"Pioneer."

MR. MILTON NICHOLLS, of Harrogate, and a friend were being driven in a large motor-car down the well-known and dangerous declivity known as Birdlip Hill, Gloucestershire, when the driver lost control of the car and the vehicle rushed down at a terrific pace, ultimately overturning. Mr. Nicholls was badly hurt, but his friend escaped with severe bruises, and the driver was unhurt ; the car was smashed. The hill is doubly marked as dangerous by the C.T.C. boards, and has been the scene of many cycle accidents.

THE Cambridge guardians waxed hot in faction and wrangled for hours over the question of whether a Liberal or a Conservative should be elected chairman. Each party has seventeen members on the board, and each of the seventeen voted for a nominee of his own political colour. When it was proposed that the gentlemen temporarily occupying the chair should give a casting vote, the clerk ruled that there was no chairman. One guardian suggested they should raffle the post, and another that each party should rule alternate years. Eventually a Liberal was agreed on, with a Conservative as vice-chairman.

CITY IMPROVEMEN T TRUST.

MR. S. Rebsch presided at the special meeting of the City Improvement Trust held yesterday, when there were also present Colonel Riddel, Mr. W. C Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Mr. J Willcocks, Mr. F. C. Remington, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Colonel H. D. Olivier, and Mr. F. C. Macrae.

A NEW BUILDING ON THE ESPLANADE.

The trustees approved of the designs submitted to them of the buildings proposed to be erected on the site next to the Municipal Offices at Bori Bunder.

TENDERS FOR PROPOSED NEW ROADS.

The board considered tenders for the construction of proposed roads (one main and one cross) in the 1st Nagpada District, as submitted by the Engineer.

The tender of Messrs. Tajoo Kaya and Co. for Rs. 24,000, which was the lowest, was accepted.

A NEW ESTATE MANAGER.

The trustees had before them proposals for the appointment of an officer to fill the vacant appointment of Estate Manager to the Board.

The Chairman proposed that, subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr N. S. Bharucha (who is employed in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality) be appointed Lord Manager of the Board on probation for six months on a salary of Rs 750 per mensem and if his services proved satisfactory, he should be confirmed in the appointment on the same salary, the question of the salary not to be open to reconsideration until after a period of three years.

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha was not in favour of indiscriminate increase of Salaries. He thought that a limit should be placed on these salaries. He moved an amendment to the effect that the question of the increase of the salary in question should not be allowed to be re-opened until after a period of five years.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Hughes moved another amendment to the effect that if Mr. Bharucha's services proved satisfactory after his period of probation he should be confirmed in the appointment on a salary of Rs. 750.

This amendment was also lost.

Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna moved a third amendment to the effect that the maximum salary be fixed at Rs. 750.

This amendment also met the same fate as the other amendments.

The original proposition was then agreed to.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRUST.

The board considered the circular on a draft letter to Government regarding the amount of municipal contribution payable to them under section 72.

The Chairman's draft letter to Government, and the minutes of members on that letter were read to the meeting.

The chairman in his letter mentioned the amount payable to the board by the Municipal Commissioner under section 72 of the Act. As there was some doubt with regard to the interpretation of the section, Mr. Gray in his minute suggested that instead of going to court, the trustees should ask Government what was their original intention, and request them to amend the section by fresh legislation so as to remove the doubt.

On the motion of Mr. Sheppard, it was resolved to amend the draft letter in accordance with the terms of Mr. Gray's minute, and subsequently to circulate the draft to the board for their approval.

The board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

YACHTING ON THE WEST COAST.

THE CRUISE OF FORELLA.

MR. C. T. R. SCOVELL for several years was the owner of Nanta, but more recently he brought out Forella from home to race in Bomay waters. Mr. Scovell first took Nanta to Madras in 1896, and brought her to Bombay in 1897 to take part in the season's regatta, when she won one first prize and one second. In 1898 and 1899, he again brought his yacht to Bombay to race, and after the regatta sailed her down the coast to Calicut. In November, 1899 he sold her to Mr. Oliver, having purchased Forella in the previous month in England. Forella was built on the Clyde by Fife & Son at Fairlie, and had raced on the Solent. She is 35 feet linear rating, 12 tons Thames Tonnage, 47 feet on deck, 33 feet on the water-line, 8 feet beam, 6 feet draft, and her sail area is 1,330 sq. ft. She is fitted up as a cruiser, and has inside accommodation for two or three passengers. Although she was purchased in October, 1899, she did not come to India till September 1900.

When it was known that Forella had been acquired by Mr. Scovell, and that she would be a formidable rival to Turquoise, who was then "Queen of the Bombay Waters," Mr. Laird sold Turquoise and built Sapphire which was expected to prove a faster boat. The expectation, however, was not realised, and Turquoise still holds premier position. Why Forella has not been successful as a racer is due, in a measure, to the fact that Mr. Scovell has found some difficulty in getting a good crew and he does not know the boat thoroughly yet. Strong winds were supposed to be her special weather, but she has failed to do herself justice in Bombay in any but light winds. All she is able to do is to come home just in front of Turquoise, but, as time allowance has to be reckoned, this is not good enough to win. It is thought by some that she is two big for racing in Bombay waters, but her owner has hopes of her doing better next season with a thoroughly trained crew and a new suit of sails.

Before she appeared at the Bombay Regatta her owner took a cruise down the coast to Beypore. Forella slipped her moorings one of the steamer buoys at 8 a.m. on December 3rd. There was a good breeze till the late afternoon, when it fell flat calm, and it took 3 1-2 hours to do the last 7 1-2 miles to Karwar (233 miles). It was decided to wait at this most beautiful port for news of Mr. Lewis, but as none came a start was made at 10 p.m. There was practically a calm till 3 a.m. when a very strong land wind set in which necessitated reefing. At noon the vessel was close to Pigeon Island (310 miles), and St. Mary's Islands were reached at 10 p.m., but it took fifteen hours to do 34 miles into Mangalore (334 miles), the last seventeen of which occupied twelve hours. "It was," says Mr. Scovell, "the longest calm I have ever experienced on the coast."

Forella had a narrow escape on this part of the voyage of running ashore on the Mulky Rocks near Mangalore, owing to Mr. Scovell having mistaken a new light on his chart at St. Mary's Isles for the new Galprock Light, neither of which was marked, though he was expecting to find the latter light lit. He went down as midnight, giving the serang instructions to steer a certain course. Providentially the wind shifted and the serang was unable to carry out the orders. Had he steered the course directed Forella would have struck the

rocks to the southward of St. Mary's Isle. To Mr. Scovell's astonishment, when he came on deck just before daylight, he saw what afterwards turned out to be the Malky Rocks dead ahead a mile off. Mangalore was made at noon on the 12th, and the voyage was resumed at daylight on December 15th, the wind being very light and Telicherry (465 miles) was passed too late to make it worth while landing. Next day, with every probability of getting into Calicut (500 miles) at 9 a. m., that port was not reached till 1 p. m. After a brief visit to friends here anchor was weighed at 3-30 p. m., and Beypore (518 miles) was reached at 6 p. m. Mr. Scovell found the bar quite changed since his last visit.

This was the end of the cruise down, and in many respects it was a most disappointing one, light winds and dead calms altogether spoiling what might otherwise have been (a) faster and most interesting voyage. With Forella snugly anchored in the Beypore River, Mr. Scovell paid visits to Calicut, Trichinopoly and Madras.

Returning on the 29th December he found that his crew had absconded, and he had personally to conduct arrangements for beaching and cleaning Forella, and this was not accomplished till January 1st. On January 2nd he put the boat on the mud, and had her painted on the top and three feet under the water surface, the rest was only cleaned, as the range of tide in those parts is only two to four feet. On January 3rd, as a pilot could not be found, Mr. Scovell took the boat out over the bar himself.

The return voyage took sixteen days, beating up against strong North-west winds, the course varying from N.-W. to N. On January 5th, at 10 p. m., a light East wind turned at 3 p.m. into a strong North-wester; several seas were shipped while stowing the main sail and setting the trysail, and it was decided to bout ship for Calicut, but at daybreak the wind and sea going down, the yacht's head was again turned towards Cannanore. On January 6th strong head winds prevented much progress being made, and it took four hours to do the 46 miles from Calicut to Cannanore. But the discomforts of the day were dissipated by a pleasant dinner at the Officers' mess, 28th Madras Infantry. Two officers of that regiment, Messrs. Lyall and Stookes, accompanied Mr. Scovell to Mount Dilly—the first Indian land sighted by Vasco de Gama on his voyage to India—where their little boat,

advance was eventually found, after sailing about the bay half the night looking for her in the dark. Leaving Mount Dilly another Nor'-wester was met and the boat pounded heavily in the short steep sea, taking quantities of water on deck; so at dusk the next evening it was decided to take shelter in Fort Bekal till morning.

Pigeon Island (310 miles) was made at daybreak on January 11th, and the land-locked harbour of Karwar (293 miles) was reached the same day at midnight. Weighing anchor before day break on the 13th Marmugoa (220 miles) was reached the same evening in a Nor'-wester, the yacht having been trysailed under the lee of one of the St. George's Island. The Nor'-wester continued to blow with great violence on the 14th and 15th, making a start impossible. A moderate Nor'-wester in the late afternoon of the 16th forced the yacht to shelter under Fort Tarakal (203 miles), here the starboard whisker and lead for the anchor chain were carried away in trying to get the anchor up in the heavy swell, and a wooden one had to be fixed up in the dark before dinner.

The best day's sail of the whole voyage was 92 miles, close hauled all the time, from Fort Tarakal to beyond Ratnagiri, but as set off against this the next three days' record was 19, 22, 26 miles, respectively, against Nor-westers, starting each day at daylight and anchoring under shelter when the sea was too high to face, the yacht being either under three reefs of the trysail all the time. On the 18th Forella was found to be several miles out of her position. This must have been due to the unusual current set up by the exceptionally strong N.-W. winds. Mr. Scovell thought he was making the Bay north of Bankot River, but could not recognise the chart with the landscape, and it was not till Forella got close in to shore that he realized the ship was at Palshet Bay (92 miles). The native craft here did not go to sea next day, explaining that it was going to blow very hard, but this did not deter Mr. Scovell from making a start. A strong N.-W. wind was met, but the sea was not very rough, good seasonable weather being experienced. At daybreak on the 20th Forella started by being towed out of the Suvernadrug Anchorage, and arrived inside under reefed trysail in Kumbaru Bay (44 miles). The following day, off Janjira (37 miles), wretched weather was experienced, and three reefs had to be taken in at 7 a.m.—a most unusual strength for the N.-W. wind so early in the day. As the sea was very rough the yacht pounded badly and shipped a great deal of water. Not knowing what was going to follow, the wind usually blowing hardest in the late afternoon, the skipper tacked and ran to Janjira, but on 9 a.m., just as he was entering the bay, the wind and sea decreased, and it was decided to again head for Bombay and to shelter, if necessary, at Chaul, Alibagh or Kenneri. At noon, when the wind increased rapidly and went dead ahead off Chaul, the weather had so far improved as to warrant shaking out the reefs, but about 5 p.m. when just abreast Kenneri, 14 miles from Bombay, a very heavy cross sea was experienced—the worst encountered on the voyage—and when the vessel was on the starboard tack she took tons of water on board and pounded very heavily. Forella had to be sailed with great caution, every sea having to be watched and, if possible, avoided. The dinghy filled and the painter breaking, it was lost in the dark, but was salvaged by some fisherman two days later. It was a great pleasure to sight the lights of the bunder, and to take Forella back to her old moorings on the night of January 19th.—*Indian Sporting Times.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NAVIES.

A COMPARISON.

A return has been issued showing the comparative strength of the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan, distinguishing battleships, cruisers, coast defence vessels, torpedo vessels, torpedo-boat destroyers, and torpedo-boats, both built and building. Vessels which appeared on January 15, 1901, in the official list of each Navy as built or building are enumerated, including under the head of building those for which on that date money had been appropriated and which were shortly to be laid down. The following tables give the figures for the most important classes;—

Battleships.	Built.	Building.	Protected Cruisers.	Built and building.
England	50	15	England	107
France	28	5	France	40
Russia	1	10	Russia	14
Germany	19	10	Germany	22
Italy	10	6	Italy	16
United States	7	11	Japan	16
Japan	6	1		

Armoured Cruisers.	Built and building.	Torpedo Craft.	Built and building.
England	29	England	247
France	22	France	316
Russia	12	Russia	223
Germany	7	Germany	169
Italy	7	Italy	153
Japan	7	United States	49
United States	11	Japan	92

Submarines.

France	22
United States	8

The return does not, of course, include this year's building proposals, or mention the British submarines that the Admiralty has decided upon.

Whereas no foreign country, with the exception of Italy, retains muzzleloaders upon their vessels, ten of our battleships are fitted with a total number of seventy-five of these weapons. One Italian battleship, the Duilio, has four 17.5in. muzzle-loaders Again, although we have only ten coast defence vessels, seven of them are partially armed with muzzleloaders—twenty-four being the total in use. The ten British battleships bearing obsolete guns are the Ajax, Agamemnon, Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, Alexandra, Dreadnought, Sultan, Monarch and Hercules.

THERE has just been lain down on the stocks of Spezia a new battleship, the Regina Elena, which is a departure from all existing types in the Italian Navy. The scheme of her armament indicates the complete abandonment of the monster guns of 100 tons and upwards which have dominated the Italian Navy hitherto. There will be two guns of 305 millimetres and twelve of 203, so arranged in turrets as to give proportionate and even variable for-and-aft and broadside fire. She will be of 19,000-h.p., and the speed will exceed twenty miles. A sister ship, the Vittorio Emanuele II., is to be laid down at Castellamare.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

G. SEYMOUR FORT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Fortunately the influence which he can exercise is NOT CONFINED TO THE MINIMUM OF DIRECT CONTROL laid down by the letter of the Constitution, and if a Governor has any real statesmanlike ability, his views play an important part in the policy of his cabinet and the administration of his Colony. In the person of a Governor Colonists recognise a tradition, which at once commands their loyalty, and if he should possess a sympathetic and tactful quality he occupies from the start a commanding position. Moreover, his position is strengthened from the fact that he is independent of local rivalries, political, social or financial; while owing to the comparative smallness of the population, the force of his character makes itself more immediately felt than is the case with rulers who hold away over millions of subjects.

A Governor's relations with his citizens are as a rule perfectly harmonious, but friction cannot always be avoided. It may be that ministers have attempted to encroach upon his privileges, or that they would further the interests of the Colony to the possible danger of Imperial diplomatic relations or it may be—and a case has recently arisen—that the Governor himself becomes a political partisan. The ideal policy is that which secures its ends by unfelt diplomatic victories, and I have ever remembered with admiration the bold, skilful tact of the Governor of a neighbouring colony who, finding himself confronted by an aggressive anti-British and separatist section, cut the ground from under their feet by fostering the aims of a legitimate nationalist party, with whom he took every opportunity of expressing himself in perfect sympathy. But I have dwelt long enough upon the political aspect of a Governor's life, with its subtle compromises between masterly inactivity and decisive action.

HIS SOCIAL DUTIES

are much more obvious, and are very similar to those which our own royal family so graciously fulfil. They include laying foundation-stones, opening institutions, inspecting troops, visiting institutions, presiding at banquets and cattle shows in different parts of the Colony, patronising theatres, concerts, bazaars and races, and all forms of philanthropic endeavour. In Government House itself there is a constant stream of distinguished over-sea visitors to be entertained, as well as the official and social entertainments which a Governor is expected to give and which form the centre of social life in a colony. Strictly speaking his Excellency is only bound to hold a levee and to give a banquet on the Soverign's birthday, to which all the leading officials are entitled to be asked; but a Governor who thus restricted his hospitality would scarcely be deemed to be fulfilling the spirit of his social obligations, and such parsimony would be but a poor return for the splendid hospitality of colonials, which is proverbial all over the world.

It will be seen, then, that except when his Excellency and his wife can escape to their country house, they have little leisure time for themselves, and that it is often impossible for them to take more than a perfunctory interest in many of the ceremonies at which they are present. I once served on the staff of a Governor, who disliked anything to do with horses or racing, but appreciated theatres and concerts; his wife's tastes, on the contrary, were exactly the opposite. Fortunately, by mutual agreement they arrived at a happy division of labour, whereby each could go to the function that really amused them.

THE SECRETARIES AND A. D. C. IN A GOVERNMENT HOUSE ARE OFTEN PRONE TO REGARD THEMSELVES VERY SERIOUSLY.

It is perhaps fitting to say something of their duties and responsibilities. I do not in the least wish to underrate the value of these gentlemen, but I cannot help recalling the rather severe reply made by a Governor to his private secretary, who had somewhat unexpectedly informed his chief of his intention to accept another appointment. After congratulating him warmly, his Excellency added: "Of course, my dear fellow, I am sorry to lose you, but if it had been my butler, or especially my cook, who were giving notice in this way, it would be a very much more serious matter?"

The energies of the staff are frequently absorbed in the performance of details, requiring care, accuracy, and attention, "punctual trifles, huge indeed if neglected, but infinitely despicable." The private secretary is responsible for the general clerical work, and has charge of the confidential correspondence and cypher codes, arranges for dates of functions, and interviews the different callers wishing to see his chief. The applicants for this honour are many and various, including officials on State business, distinguished foreigners, and distressed persons of every kind. During my period of office, broken-down gentlemen were constant visitors, and some did not hesitate to demand assistance in money or clothes. One day a rather dissipated, seedy-looking man asked me in tones of indignant protest why I would not pay his cab fare to and from Government House. On another occasion a woman whose husband was in prison called. She fondly imagined that if she could prevail upon his Excellency he would forthwith himself unlock the prison gates and liberate her husband, and I had no little difficulty in explaining to her that she was mistaken.

As in many public departments, visits and correspondence from lunatics were common. Once I was called from luncheon to see a young person who had slipped past the orderly into my room. I found her pacing up an down, demanding to see the Governor's wife, whom she declared was an imposter and not entitled to ride in a carriage. The more I protested, the more excited and violent she became, and I feared that it would be necessary to resort to main force. Suddenly, however, she caught sight of some artificial primroses in a glass on my mantelpiece, and at one stopped to smell them. Exclaiming at their sweetness, she remarked that she had not seen primroses for years, and with these in her hand, departed quite quietly. Another time his Excellency wishing to prevent a rather turbulent concourse of the unemployed from coming to Government House, set out in his phaeton for the Treasury Buildings. Halfway we met the leaders of the crowd, and his Excellency having drawn rein, their spokesman stepped forward and stated his case. The Governor in reply explained that the matter was one for the consideration of his ministers. This seemed to annoy the man, who, striking an attitude, and speaking in stentorian tones, shouted,

"YOU ARE PHARAOH, AND I AM MOSES, AND YOU SHALL HEAR ME?"

Frequent inquiries reached us from persons in England concerning lost relatives. The geographical ideas of the writers were at times somewhat extraordinary, and the form of addressing his Excellency was often very quaint. Sometimes the correspondent would begin: "Your Almighty Highness." The descriptions of the lost one were usually of a domestic nature, and in one case the inquirer appended to her statement the words:

"You will be sure to know him as he has red hair and all his clothes are marked F. H."

Three or four A.D.Cs. divide the work between them, and except for their serious duties, they are supposed to be on all occasions ornamental. It is their privilege to give a savour of coloured decorativeness to the assemblage they adorn, and so effectively do they fulfil this "role," that I have seen his Excellency pass unnoticed through the crowd, which had no eyes save for the be-plumed A. D. C. On one occasion, when some 20,000 natives were assembled for parade purposes in the Transkei in Cape Colony, the A. D. Cs. stationed behind the Governor were ordered to dismount and go elsewhere, as the natives would persist in saluting them instead of the Governor.

In addition to controlling the stables and the servants of the household, perhaps their most arduous duties are connected with the supervision of the Governor's visitors' books and the issuing of invitations. These matters in a large colony require constant attention. In Melbourne, for instance, over seven thousand persons wrote their names in Lord Brassey's book shortly after his arrival, and some idea of the work involved will be gathered from the fact that these names with addresses had all to be recopied and carefully classified, so that the official or social position of the writer might be easily designated. For the purpose of a large entertainment, the task of selection is at times irksome, nor are the labours of the A.D.C. ended when this is done and the invitations issued. Apart from the people who write to know why they have not been asked, many complain, not always with effusive courtesy, that some unintentional error has been made. It sometimes happens that invitations are sent to people who have died. Once the reply was received: "Mr. A. senior deceased three years; Mrs. A. deceased two years; Miss A. deceased fourteen months. But Mr. A. and Miss A. have much pleasure, &c." The hardest work respecting

INVITATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

that I have any personal knowledge of was during the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888. During that period seven governors and an admiral were staying at Government House with their wives and suites, and within one week, besides levees and minor entertainments of every kind, we had two banquets of two hundred and fifty guests and one ball, to which about three thousand people were invited. Queen's birthday was a severe day for the staff, involving frequent changes of uniform. At 10 a. m. the levee began. It lasted about an hour and a half, and was followed by the mounted attendance for the parade, while in the evening we had the official banquet and the reception.

In the ordinary course of events, however, a short personal attendance constitutes the work of an A.D.C. for the day. It is his business to meet distinguished visitors on their arrival and to return the official visits of admirals or commanders of foreign men-of-war, a branch of duty sometimes involving acquaintance with unusual customs. I remember once some Japanese naval officers paying a semi-official visit to the A.D.C. Hour after hour they sat in his room exhausting the patience of successive relays of the staff, until at last someone remembered that the etiquette in Japan is to ask your visitors to depart—a discovery that immensely relieved the Japanese as well as their hosts.

THE STORY OF A GREAT DISASTER.

A CONSULAR report on the trade of Texas for last year states that the prosperity of the State continued, as a whole, unimpaired. Referring to the Galveston disaster of last September, the report says:—Even at this time when months have gone by and the town has largely recovered from the blow, the terror of that awful night is still felt. It seems almost impossible to describe in words the horrors that were experienced, and there is hardly a doubt but that the calamity was the worst that visited a civilised community in modern times. The estimated loss to property due to the storm was £3,411,655. Some £250,000 in money was contributed by outside towns both in the United States and elsewhere for the relief of the sufferers.

There had been great storms before, notably in 1875 and 1891, but these were unattended by any great loss of life, and it was generally believed that Galveston was out of the path of the West Indian hurricanes. Hence there was no great alarm felt when a severe storm coming from the West Indies was reported by the United States weather authorities as probably due at Galveston on September 7. That day passed without any unusual weather, but on the following morning the wind began to increase in force, and finally blew a gale from the north-east. Towards evening the wind suddenly veered from north-east to south-east, and the banked-up water in the bay rolled in in one big wave over the western and southern parts of the town. Here the devastation was complete, the houses being chiefly wooden structures, and those not blown over by the wave were carried away by the incoming waters, which were, in places, over 20 feet deep. The description of the scene on the morning of September 9 cannot be properly described. Over 4,000 houses, or about one third of the total in the town, were entirely demolished, more than 5,000 people had lost their lives, and what was left of the place was more or less seriously damaged, many of the houses that remained standing being unroofed. Of those of the inhabitants who escaped with their lives, a large number were mangled and cut by flying slates and other missiles or by the floating debris.

BRANDY AT SIXPENCE A BOTTLE.

THE following extract from the Consular report just issued of the trade of La Rochelle for last year is instructive and interesting. The Consul says that the most important article of export from La Rochelle, in France, is brandy, which increased from 6,100 metric tons in 1899 to 8,103 metric tons in 1900, the greater part of it having gone to the United Kingdom, Canada, and South America. This is exported under the name of "Cognac" brandy, which means brandy distilled from grapes, and is when pure, as wholesome a product as any alcoholic beverage can be. But, apparently, nothing is easier than to imitate this spirit, and consumers are not always able to distinguish between the real and the false, much of which may be said to be poison. You can, says the Consul, get pure Cognac by going to one of the great firms of that place and paying a good price for it, but at La Rochelle, where there are some of the best judges in the world, old Cognac is willingly paid for at the rate of 8s. a bottle, which brings the price to 40s. a gallon, and for very old Cognac as much as £1 a bottle will be paid. The ordinary La Rochelle brandy has been sold at the price of beer. The Consul says:—"I have no means of knowing at what prices the dealers sell it to their customers, but I do know what they pay for it themselves, having to certify to bills of lading and certificates of origin in which the price is mentioned. In instances which have come under my notice, the price for cases of 12 or 25 bottles has worked out at from 6d. to 7d. a bottle (it would, of course, have been cheaper in cask, but would not have had the Cognac labels on it)."

IRISH RAILWAY FACILITIES.

AN important new departure with regard to the express conveyance of merchandise traffic between England and Ireland is announced. The London and North Western Railway has for many years devoted a great deal of attention to, and invested a large amount of capital in cultivating and fostering the traffic between the two countries. The fleet of steamers which maintains the service has been greatly improved, all the older vessels having been replaced by new ones. On and from May 1, it is intended to have a regular service of three sailings daily in each direction between Holyhead and Dublin. In addition to this, the service will be so accelerated that goods despatched from London, Birmingham and the Midland Counties in the afternoon, and from Lancashire and Yorkshire towns in the evening will be delivered in Dublin the following day. Hitherto it has not been possible to effect delivery until the third day, but a remedy has at length been found by the introduction of this new train and steamer service. By their enterprise the London and North-Western Company can now claim to have brought Ireland a day's journey nearer England, and perhaps to have removed one more grievance.

FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

SIXTY NATIVES KILLED.

DETAILS of a severe fight between a detachment of the British South Africa Police, commanded by Captain Gilson, and an impi of Portuguese and Fungwi natives, led by Mapondera, a notorious outlaw, driven some time ago from the Lomagunda district, have just come to hand (writes a correspondent.) The impi invaded the vicinity of Fort Darwin, in Mashonaland, for the purpose of raiding, and thither Captain Gilson, with 100 men, was sent to attack the invaders. After a sharp fight of nearly two hours, the natives fled, leaving 60 of their number killed and many wounded. The B.S.A. Police casualties were one killed and four wounded; one died from his wounds next day. Mapondera escaped, but was followed by spies, and his movements are being closely watched. The forts in the locality have been strongly reinforced, and patrols are affording protection to travellers and peaceful natives. A mounted guard is stationed at the Kaiser Wilhelm Mine.

EATING some daffodil flowers on her way to school, Lily Jacques, of Knaresborough, was subsequently taken ill. A doctor was called in but in vain, and she died from the effects of the poison.

THE Gordon College at Khartoum is now nearing completion. The palace of the Governor-General of the Soudan has been lighted with electricity. There have also been about sixty new modern houses erected in the neighbourhood of the palace, in Victoria-avenue. They are all built of brick. There are now three kuttabs (preliminary schools) at Khartoum.

THE Bill which the Bishop of Hereford is to introduce into the House of Lords on the subject of betting practically makes the laying or taking of odds a penal offence. It will, if the measure becomes law, be a misdemeanour to send round circulars inciting to betting, to publish betting information, or to advertise foreign betting houses. Street betting men are liable to be arrested and searched, and if they offend a second time they will be cast into gaol.

VISIONS OF THINGS TO COME.

THE "Fortnightly Review" has begun the publication—unfortunately in very small type—of a series of articles in which Mr. H. G. Wells, the well-known author of many gruesome and ingenious romances of the future, ventures upon an experiment in prophecy. The first paper deals with the probable evolution of locomotion in the twentieth century. He will deal with flying in another paper. He confines himself in this to a description of the changes which he thinks are rapidly coming about in land transit. There is nothing very original about Mr. Wells's prophecies, the first section of which is almost exclusively devoted to speculation upon the changes which will be necessitated by the supersession of the locomotive by the automotor. He anticipates the gradual revolution of the railway system. Railways, he thinks, will continue to be used for very heavy traffic, but travel will be chiefly conducted by motors, which will run along specially prepared roads. It is a commonplace that the cost of making and maintaining a road for the use of automotors will be very much less than that of maintaining a turnpike road.

A TEN-FOOT GAUGE.

Mr. Wells complains that the width of railway carriages was arbitrarily fixed by the adoption of a cart gauge of 4 ft. 8 1-2 in. He finds cause for congratulation that we used unshod Shetland ponies, otherwise we should now be travelling in railway carriages holding two on each side at a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour. He says there is hardly any reason beyond this tradition of the horse why the railway carriage should not be even nine or ten feet wide, which he thinks is the width of the smallest room in which people can live in comfort. The railway carriage of the future, he thinks, will be hung on such springs and wheels as will effectually destroy all vibration, and will be furnished with all the equipments of comfortable rooms. He dreams of the coming of a time when some of the railway companies will replace their flanged rolling-stock by carriages with rubber tyres, remove their rails, broaden their cuttings, and embankments, raze their bridges and take to the new ways of traffic, or they may stick to their wheels and their rails, but widen their gauges, reduce their gradients, modify their points and curves, and woo the passenger back with carriages beautifully hung and sumptuously furnished, and by the luxury of a club.

STREET TRAFFIC TRANSFORMED.

Mr. Wells then proceeds to speculate upon the changes that will be brought about in European traffic. He regards the present system as barbarous in the extreme, and his dream is of a time when there will be no dirt in the streets, and heavy traffic will be regulated so as to render it possible for bicycles to traverse the heart of London without endangering their riders' lives. He looks forward to a time when the restrictions now placed upon heavy vans in certain districts will be extended to all horse traffic, and the streets will be better drained and better cleaned. The side walks will be widened, and protected from the rain and hot sun by awnings or arcades.

A ROLLING PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND.

His most interesting speculation, however, is as to the future of the Underground Railway. If his dream comes true, there will be no more trains in the Underground, but an adaptation of the moving platform, which was so familiar a feature at the Paris Exhibition. Passengers intending to travel by the Underground would step upon a very slowly rotating staircase in the centre of a big rotating wheel-shaped platform, by which they would descend to the level of the line at the rate of about four miles an hour. This platform would be divided into six platforms, five 3 feet wide and one (the most rapid) 6 feet. The outside platform would travel at the rate of six to eight miles an hour, and passengers would step out upon it from their descending wheel and walk across the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth platforms, each of which would be going four miles an hour faster than its outside fellow, until they reached the sixth platform, which would be dancing along at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour. This platform would never stop, and passengers could get out at any station they liked without any loss of speed.

OR OVERHEAD.

Mr. Wells would provide this moving platform of the Underground's with comfortable seats and neat box stalls, and places the realisation of his vision about thirty or forty years ahead. He admits that it would be difficult to introduce it owing to the fact that the underground has so much of its circumference entangled with other lines of communication, and therefore he thinks that it would be more practicable to run an overhead moving platform, running out over the street after the manner of the viaduct of an elevated railway. It is to be hoped that this evolution will not come until some method has been discovered of making a rolling platform run noiselessly. The perpetual dull growl of the rolling platform at the Paris Exhibition seriously depreciated the value of property in all the streets through which it passed. At this point Mr. Wells breaks off, and his experiment in prophecy is to be continued in our next.

THE UNLOVED BABY.

His name was Daniel Daly, but we called him Dolliwag. He came to the hospital many times as an "out-patient," carried in a bundle of dirty rags by his deplorable mother, who despised and neglected him. He had a wizen and wrinkled face with big black beady eyes, staring wonderingly, piteously, at every object they beheld, and never closing, for he was never known to sleep like other babies. His tiny body was so thin that each rib was distinctly visible, and his tinder limbs were cramped and rickety. It is useless to describe the misery he personated, but it seemed impossible that such a being should be called a child of a civilised race. Yet it is true that we shut our eyes to thousands of just such miserable babies in all our towns at the present time.

His mother evidently brought him to the hospital merely for the sake of begging the doctors to take him in, that she might be rid of an undesired burden, and not for the sake of the kindly advice and medicine she received, because his body grew smaller and his eyes larger week by week. But, because the cots were sorely needed for other children who were not only suffering from neglect, Dolliwag was not admitted until he developed pneumonia.

It was a bitterly cold day when his mother, looking even more degraded than usual, brought him into the doctor's presence with a great flourish, and proceeded to unroll his rags triumphantly.

"'Es got a 'orful weezing on 'is chest," she said. "Yer can't send him out in this 'ere wind—it 'ud kill 'im."

After putting his stethoscope to the wee body the doctor with a sigh signed an admission paper, and handed it to me, telling me to take the child up to the ward.

"Is 'e agoin' to stay in?" queried the wretched mother. "I knew yer 'adent the 'art to send 'im out on a night like this."

The doctor rang his bell sharply for the next patient, while he answered in a tone lost on the woman:

"He will probably 'go out' in the night as it is—you had better call to inquire."

Wonderful to relate she did call to inquire for the child many times before the end came, and I have reason to believe that the sight of her baby being properly cared for touched her heart as nothing else had power to do.

In the ward Dolliwag improved wonderfully in appearance. He was washed and dressed in soft clean linen, and tucked cosily into a cot. But clothes sat oddly on him, for he always looked as if he was not a baby at all, but a little old man, shrunk and shrivelled down to the size of one. He seemed to find it very comfortable lying there with gentle hands tending him, and bright faces beaming down at him, for he never cried, though he must have suffered a great deal of pain, and he cultivated a smile. That smile became famous; even the head physician noting it one day marvelled at it. It seemed to radiate from Heaven and went straight to our hearts—it even brought tears to the eyes of his hardened mother when she saw it. It was a sad smile, for though it lighted up the baby's face, curving his tight little mouth into a bow and rounding his hollow cheeks into dimpled sweetness, it never extinguished the depths of misery rooted in his big black eyes. But withal it was an exulting smile for it showed victory over sin and suffering.

The out-patients had been treated and sent back to their respective homes very early one evening, and I hurried up to the ward to help, knowing the nurses would be very busy with a new case which had just been sent up.

I was sent to tend Dolly. When I came to his side his head was turned away, but his eyes were wide open as usual, and his tiny irresponsible fingers were clutching the air. Taking them in one of my hands and putting the other under his shoulders I lifted him gently round. As his face turned to mine it broke into one of his most glorious smiles, which flickered there awhile, then melted gradually away. Then closing his piteous eyes and giving a deep sigh the unloved baby found Infinite Love at last.—"The Hospital Nursing Mirror."

WE hear from Assam that His Excellency the Viceroy during his tour next autumn will probably take the Silchar-Manipur route to Burma.

MR. McHUGH, M.P., who is undergoing imprisonment for contempt of court, received a proof for revision of the Bill he introduced into the House of Commons to diminish sentences for contempt of court and establish the right of appeal. The humour of the situation ought to appeal to an Irishman.

THE DEATH BLOW TO LITTLE ENGLANDISM.

THE expansion of England will go down into history linked with the names of England's great Queens. Although Queen Elizabeth died before a single English colony was founded, the peculiar character of her reign entitles her to the distinction of being the founder of Greater Britain. When she ascended the throne of England in 1558 Spain was the great colonial Power. The West Indies, Florida, Mexico, California, Peru, the Philippines—practically the whole of the New World, as it was then known—belonged to Spain. To this vast territory was added in 1580, by the subjugation of Portugal, the whole of the Portuguese Empire in the Old World—the settlements on the East and West coasts of Africa, on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of India at Aden, Socatra, Muscat and Ormus, in Ceylon and Burmah, in the Banda Islands, and the Moluccas. In 1553 England was at peace with Spain, and Philip, the Spanish monarch, was a suitor for Elizabeth's hand. But whatever small chance there may have been of this marriage taking place was destroyed by the action of Pope Paul IV., who, on being informed of the Queen's accession, notified her that England was still a fief of Rome, and that, as the Pontiff had never recognised the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, she was illegitimate and could not inherit the Crown. From that time forward the struggle between Protestant and Catholic Europe, which terminated in the destruction of the Spanish Armada, was inevitable; and the accession of the Calvinist Henry IV. of Navarre, head of the Huguenot party in France, drew England and Protestant Europe into an alliance against Spain.

It was out of this religious strife that the beginning of the British Empire arose. Impatient of the intolerable pretensions of Spain, the Elizabethan seamen went forth and, by war and exploration, opened the eyes of Englishmen to the possibilities of the over-sea expansion which took place under the immediate successors of Elizabeth. It is only necessary to recall the heroic exploits of Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Cavendish, and Raleigh to emphasise the gallant parentage of the British Empire in the Elizabethan age.

But critical as were the affairs of England at the accession of Elizabeth, a crisis equally grave, but for the larger unit of Great and Greater Britain, marked the early years of Victoria's reign. The mercantile system, under which the Colonial Empire of England had laboured since the days of James I., had received its death-blow in the success of the American War of Independence. The happy failure of England to conquer the American Colonies had been accompanied by a no less happy success in destroying French power in Canada, in the East and in the West Indies. One Empire had been lost; another had been gained.

A rude shock had been administered, however, to the theories on which, according to the general belief, the Empire had been built. The public sentiment of England, as well as the deliberate opinion of her statesmen, turned in the direction of giving up an Empire, which, since it could apparently be no longer maintained for the benefit of the Mother Country, could no longer afford a sufficient return for the responsibility involved in its protection. In the very year of the Queen's accession the Canadian Rebellion added another argument to the persuasions of those who would have welcomed a policy of contraction. But out of the rebellion came the great Durham Report—the charter of self-government for the British Colonies. In this Report a new idea of Colonial Empire was advanced, not for the sake of the Mother Country, but for the good of the Colonies themselves should the Empire be maintained. Lord Durham, replying to the general opinion held at that time, that, as independence was the natural sequence of colonisation, the sooner Canada was cast off by Great Britain the better, is said "I cannot participate in the notion that it is part either of prudence or of honour to abandon our countrymen."

But the permanent acceptance by the British people of their destiny as the world's great colonisers was delayed for many years. In the circumstances surrounding the Queen's Jubilee of 1887, however, a new idea found birth—the unity of the Empire. All that could be done to cast off the Colonies, short of absolute repudiation of the contract, had been done. The Empire had survived the disintegrative tendencies of Mr. Gladstone's policy, and had raised to the badge of disloyalty what he would have conferred on its several parts under the pretence of ministering to an honourable and praiseworthy spirit of independence. The joyous acclamations of the Imperial millions in 1887 showed British statesmen that the Colonies were possessed of a deeper affection for the flag, a warmer devotion to the person of their sovereign, than the measure that had been ascribed to them by the "Little Englanders."

In recent years two events have brought the people of Great and Greater Britain still closer together. One was the Queen's Diamond Jubilee of 1897, which united the Empire in one vast pageantry in honour of its beloved Mistress. Another was the South African War, which so completely falsified the opinion of Mr. John Morley, who, seeking some years ago for a simile of the utterly impossible, said (I quote from memory): "As well might one believe that New Zealand would spend her blood and treasure to uphold British supremacy in South Africa."

If the war has disclosed any defects in the British system, it has shown also that, when the British Empire goes to war, its sons are but sorry pupils for those who write patriotism a crime. There is not a single British land from the St. Lawrence to the Hugli, from Carlisle Bay to Spencer's Gulf, but has offered its best blood to the cause. The Canadian farmer, the West Indian planter, the Australian station-hand, English Earl, and Indian Prince have nobly fulfilled the poet's challenge:—

"Shedders of blood! When hath our own been spared?"

—Alleyne Ireland in the "North American Review."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY BALLOON.

POSSIBLE FOUR AND-A-HALF DAYS' JOURNEY.

A WELL-KNOWN aeronaut, M. Louis Godard, proposes (according to the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent) to cross the Atlantic from New York to Gibraltar in a balloon. The machine will be of 11,000 cubic metres capacity, and will carry ten passengers in all. M. Godard hopes to accomplish the journey in less than forty days. Under the most favourable conditions it may take only four days and a half. The balloon will be fitted with floating apparatus, which will keep it constantly at a height of about 300ft. above the level of the sea. The appliance consists of a buoy, an "equilibrator," which is a hollow cone, with its larger end foremost, and a "deviator," which is a screw, with wide palette blades. Provisions will be taken for forty days for the ten passengers, who will include three aeronauts besides M. Godard, a naval captain, and five scientific explorers. Arms and ammunition, an aluminium petroleum motor boat, and several small balloons for refilling the large one will also be carried. M. Godard is confident of being able to forecast winds, or use the floating apparatus for remaining immovable when they may be contrary. The worst thing that could happen would be for the balloon to be blown due north or due south, "in which case," M. Godard observed, "we should be done for."

WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW ABOUT MARS.

IT is a cold douche from the agnostic tap which Mr. E. S. Holden turns on in the *Century* upon popular fancies about Mars. "What we know about Mars" is the title of his paper; it might more properly be headed "What we do not know." Sir John Herschel began to lead the popular mind astray by calling the darker parts of the surface "water," as the reddish portions had been called "land." Some parts of the darker surface were bluish, whence he called them "oceans." All the same, we have no knowledge that there are any such things in Mars. The straight dark streaks have been called "canals" simply because of the guess about "water." But, as a matter of fact, there is little or no water in Mars. The white caps at the north and south poles are not snow or ice: they may be solid carbon di-oxide: the temperature of Mars is always far below freezing point. On Mars, too, there is no air, or very little. There are few or no clouds. There is no evidence offered in support of Mr. Tesla's electrical message from Mars. Mr. Holden concludes:—

What is here set down is so simple and obvious that no special knowledge is required to interpret it. It is plain to all that we have the right to conclude that there is not the slightest reason to believe that human life can exist on the planet Mars. If by some miracle a man were suddenly transported to that planet, he would undoubtedly freeze solid in an exceedingly short time. He would find no water there, not sufficient air to breathe. It is more than likely that what air there may be is of a kind fatal to human life. So far as we know, there is no likelihood that life exists on any other planet than the earth. There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and the rest are better fitted to sustain human life than Mars.

MRS. SCULFER of Burnswick-road, South Tottenham, received an anonymous letter, in a black-bordered envelope, informing her that her son was dead. This so prayed upon her mind that she became melancholy, and attempted suicide. She was sent to Holloway Gaol, where her son, who had enlisted in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, visited her, but the mother failed to recognise him. The shock had made her insane, and the police have sent her to the union, where she will be detained as a lunatic.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

RIVER JORDAN water is now being exported by an enterprising American for baptismal purposes.

A fifteen horse-power steam engine, utilising the power of the sun's rays by means of an immense reflector, is said to be working at a pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch in California.

Mr. Henry Edgerley, who still wears the quaint sixteenth-century uniform of sergeant-at-mace in the borough of Wycombe, has never once been absent on civic occasions during his thirty years of service.

A cheque for £150 which with a revolving book-case was presented to the Rev. M. G. Tracy by the parishioners of Hampstead, had a narrow escape. A churchwarden had it in the pocket of a coat which he hung in the hall at his residence. A few minutes afterwards the coat was stolen, and then the churchwarden, Mr. C. W. Rvalls, LL. D., remembered that he had previously removed the cheque to a safer place.

In connection with lady appointments, we notice that the number of lady Guardians in the country is rapidly on the increase, and judging from the returns which have

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE long-expected "Honours Gazette," writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," will hardly be received as exhaustive or satisfactory. At first sight it may seem sufficiently liberal, although we must not forget that this is the first general recognition of war services rendered during a campaign which has lasted nearly two years, and in which upwards of 200,000 men have been engaged, with innumerable battles, sieges, and conflicts. Tested thus, the ample proprotions dwindle away and the impression left on the expert mind is that little enough has been done for the largest, and despite all carping critics, the most gallant army that has left our shores. Whose is the fault? Why have our officers—who serve, as a matter of fact, more for distiction than filthy lucre been denied their proper need of reward? Lord Roberts may expect to be sharply taken to task for not insistng upon a more generous award to his brethren in arms, but there is good reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief fought hard for larger honours but was overruled by Mr. Brodrick. It is to be feared that the War Minister and the whole Cabinet are not disposed to be very grateful to those who have borne the heat and toil of this most trying war. . . . . The most marked omissions are in the higher grades. It will come as a shock to the Service and to the public at large that no better reward can be found for Sir Redvers Buller than a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, an honour he is to share with three others, Lord Kitchener, Sir Forestier Walker, and Sir George White.

IF the despatch just published, writes the Broad Arrow, is not final as regards the claims of the regular army, it settles up satisfactorily with the Colonial and Irregular Contingents, and pays due tribute to the sisters and civilians, whose good work has been a bright and constant feature of the weary campaign. Lord Roberts is not a general to forget what he owes to women and civilians and the list of "mentions" of these names is obviously liberal even if it is not obviously complete. The name of Sir Redvers Buller stands foremost on the list. "He," says Lord Roberts, "held the chief command in South Africa until my arrival in the eraly part of January 1900, from that time onwards he was in command of the Natal Field Force, and carried out the difficult operations terminating in the relief of Ladysmith. Subsequent to that event his troops formed part of the main army, which had for its object the occupation of the Transvaal up to Komati Poort." The reference to Sir Redvers Buller does not go beyond the record of the fact of his employment. In all other cases of mention, however, when dealing with officers in a less exalted position, Lord Roberts finds suitable words of recognition and praise. It may be assumed therefore that Lord Roberts has thought it the more graceful part to remain silent on the admirable services of a comrade holding a position and record scarcely second to his own. Of the despatch, as a summary of the work that has been done, there can be nothing but praise. It is well arranged and expressed, and will do much to bring the country to a recognition of the debt that it owes to Lord Roberts and to the gallant men who have served under him. However, from the Service point of view, the despatch is regarded primarily and indeed entirely as the long-expected list of mentions, and if the left outs are a numerous body, there is compensation in the fact that many who were without hope have found their names recorded as deserving of reward.

The ships of the Fleet Reserve were ordered a short time since to be filled to their fullest capacity with coal. At the present time the Fleet Reserve ships are supplied with Whitehead torpedoes (minus their explosive war-heads), and filled shell only, but by the end of next week they will have all the seagoing allowance of powder and projectiles, torpedo warheads, rifle and pistol ammunition, wet and dry guncotton, and the small explosives, such as rockets, detonators, &c. No reason has been given for this unexpected order, but there is an impression that this year's mobilisation will be ordered without the customary week or fortnight's notice.

A report is current that the Committee of Inspection at Gibraltar has reported and that the report is not favourable to Mr. Bowles. This is one story; but another one is that Mr. Bowles' statements are announced to have a foundation of fact, and that, as a consequence, that Admiralty scheme of construction on the western side of the Rock is to be modified and and a dock constructed under the eastern face. We venture to doubt the correctness of either of these yarns. Every naval and military authority is aware of the fact that with the long-range guns of to-day the Rock can be brought under fire from Spanish territory. And this is the case on the eastern side as well as on the western face. But it does not follow that because this is so the works at present contemplated should not be completed; the real question is one of another character altogether. And in regard to whether a dock should be built in such an entirly inappropriate and unsuitable place as the eastern side of the Rock of Gibraltar them ilitary aspect is altogether unimportant in comparison with the naval view, which is totally against anything of the kind being done.

Major-General F. E. Sotheby, Uolonel, retired list, late of the Rifles Brigade, has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward. He joined the Army, January 18, 1855, and retired with the rank of major-general, August 9, 1887. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sbastopol and the storming of the Redan (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); throughout the Indian Mutiny (medal with clasp), and was with the 2nd Batn. of Rifle Brigade in the Ashanti war 1874 (brevet lieutenant-colonel and medal with clasp).

A "blue book" relating to the siege of the Peking Legations was issued the other day. Lord Lansdowne in a despatch dated February 10, heaps well-deserved praise on Sir Claude MacDonald (Major, retired list, Highland Light Infantry) for the part he played during that time of anxiety. "Information," it is said, has reached his Majesty's Government from various sources that the success of the defence was largely due to your personal efforts. Competent eye-witnesses have expressed the opinion that, if it can be said that the European community owe their lives to any one man more than to another where so many distinguished themselves, it is to you they are indebted for their safety." Lord Lansdowne conveys the thanks of the Government to Lady MacDonald for her unceasing and devoted attention to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded.

The visit of Lord Selborne, Lord Walter Kerr, and Admirals Custance and Fawkes to Malta was the occasion of a grand naval review in which 11,450 men, under Lord Charles Beresford, were put through their facings. On the arrival also of the "Renown" off the harbour the same flotilla of destroyers which met the "Ophir" put to sea and performed similar manœuvres to those which were executed on that occasion, and they then accompanied the battleships into harbour. The Admiralty party were guests of Sir John Fisher until Thursday, when they witnessed the departure of the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron including the hospital ship "Maine," for a cruise in the archipelago. As the "Hood" was leaving she fouled the French mail steamer "Engine Pereire," which was lying at anchor. The "Hood" lost two of her boats, which were smashed to pieces. The injury to the steamer was slight, though a serious disaster was averted only by a smart manœuvre on the part of the battleship. It is to be hoped that this visit of Lord Selborne to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean will have beneficial results. There can be no question but that several changes are necessary in the composition of the squadron in the interests of efficiency; more cruisers, for instance, are required, and there has been also some suggestion for the addition of a gunnery training-ship, and other auxiliary vessels.

Colonel Sir James Willcocks and the officers of the Ashanti Field Force entertained at dinner, at the Grand Hotel the other evening, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Onslow, Lord Raglan, Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, and other guests. Mr. Chamberlain responded to the toast of "Our Guests," and, in doing so, said that, but for the absorbing interest of the great war in South Africa, the admirable and most important campaign which was concluded under the auspices of their chairman in West Africa would have excited even more public attention than it had actually received. Sir James Willcocks had performed a very considerable achievement in connection with the most serious rising that had ever occurred in that part of Africa. The Secretary for War mentioned that he had received a message from the King, who had asked him to convey to the meeting not only his own appreciation of the bravery of our troops but the fact that her late Majesty, amidst all the engrossing cares of the South African War, had never forgotten the perseverance, courage, and success of her soldiers in West Africa.

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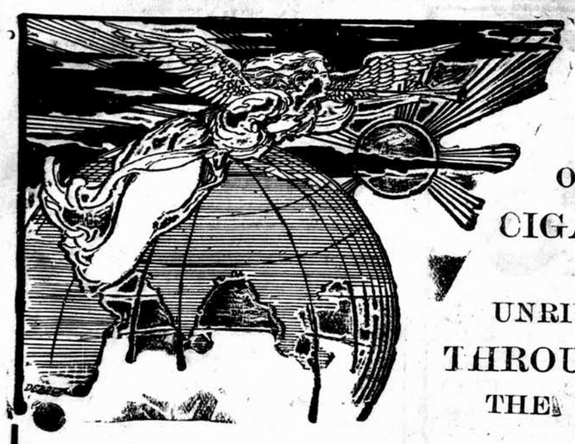

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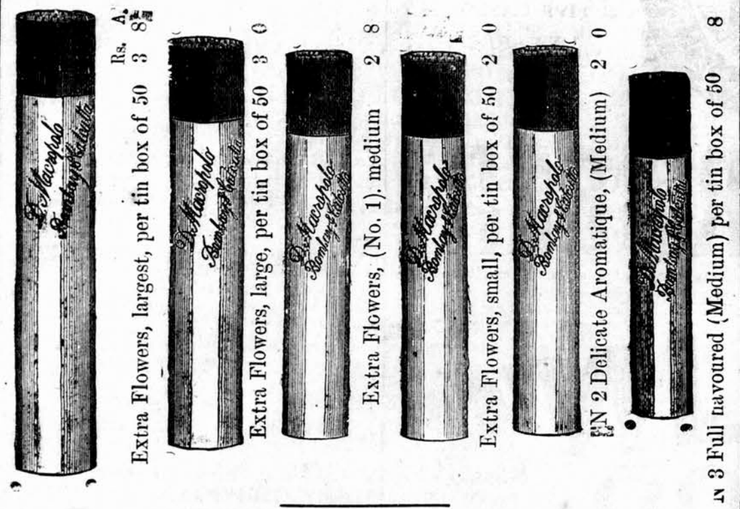
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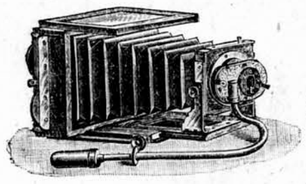

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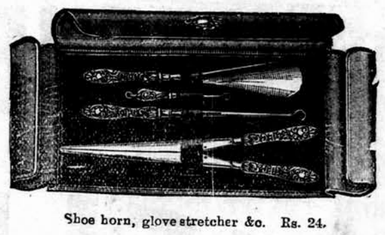

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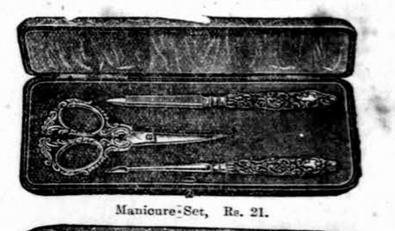

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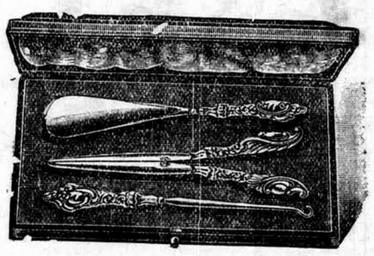

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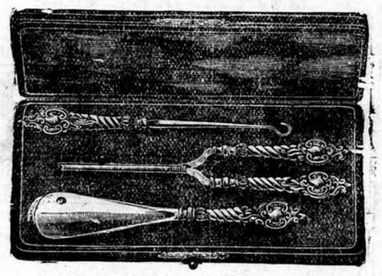

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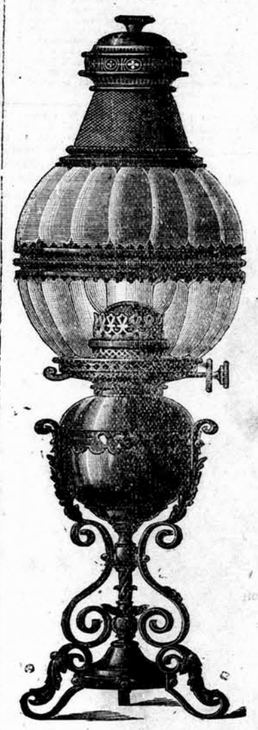

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